# THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in the U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

## THE WETS STATE THEIR SIDE OF THE CASE

PROFOUNDLY IMPORTANT, the press agree, is the case against and for Prohibition as stated by wets and drys in the hearings that began on April 5 before a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate. For, as the New York *Herald Tribune* remarks, "the nation has no data, no trustworthy information, on which to base a judgment regarding the amount of dissatisfaction, the number of actual wets and the number who desire the law modified," and these hearings mark the first official approach to a public accounting of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law since national Prohibition became law in 1920. The matters involved are principles and practises that affect the daily life of more than a hundred million people. "Unpalatable as may be the assertions and claims put forth by the wet leaders," remarks *The Christian Science Monitor*, which is one of the foremost journalistic champions of Prohibition, "they must be read and studied to be controverted. Evil thus exposed to the light can not long survive." The case was opened by the wets, who called witnesses to show that in actual effect the Volstead Law is a tragic failure, and to pave the way for its modification. In this article we will summarize only the testimony of those witnesses, and the editorial reaction to that testimony, reserving what the dry witnesses have to say for our next issue.

THE VERBAL MARATHON IS ON
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

The specific purpose of the Senatorial hearing was to get light on the public's probable attitude toward five modification bills introduced by wet Senators. These bills are described in the Washington *Post* as follows:

"1. Senator Bruce's bill to amend the Constitution so that the Government may regulate and control the sale of intoxicating liquors in the manner practised by the Canadian Government.

"2. Senator Edge's bill for 2.75 beer.

"3. Senator Edge's bill abolishing the restrictions imposed on physicians in prescribing for their patients.

"4. Senator Edwards's bill for 4 per cent. beer.

"5. Senator Edge's bill to permit wines which are not 'intoxicating in fact' and to eliminate the one-half of 1 per cent. restriction."

Since the present Senate and House are politically dry, the correspondents explain, the wets do not expect immediate action on these laws. But they look to the elections of this year to change the Prohibition complexion of the Seventieth Congress; and they dream, we are told, of making the Presidential election of 1928 the Waterloo of Volsteadism.

The Senate Prohibition inquiry, remarks the New York *Times*, "is essentially one into facts." Senator Bruce of Maryland opened the case against the Volstead Law, declaring that it "has proved a disastrous, tragic failure." In support of this charge he said in part, as quoted in *The United States Daily*, of Washington:

"The Volstead Law has diverted into the pockets of foreign and domestic lawbreakers a large part of the immense tax revenue of $443,839,544.98, that the Federal Government was receiving from distilled spirits and fermented liquors in 1918, and that could be most profitably employed to-day toward the payment of our national debt and the reduction of taxation.

"It has placed human happiness in more than one vital particular under the irritating and harassing domination of a sour, corrosive, and narrow-minded puritanism, which does not hesitate to avow its enmity even to such innocent recreations as smoking and dancing.

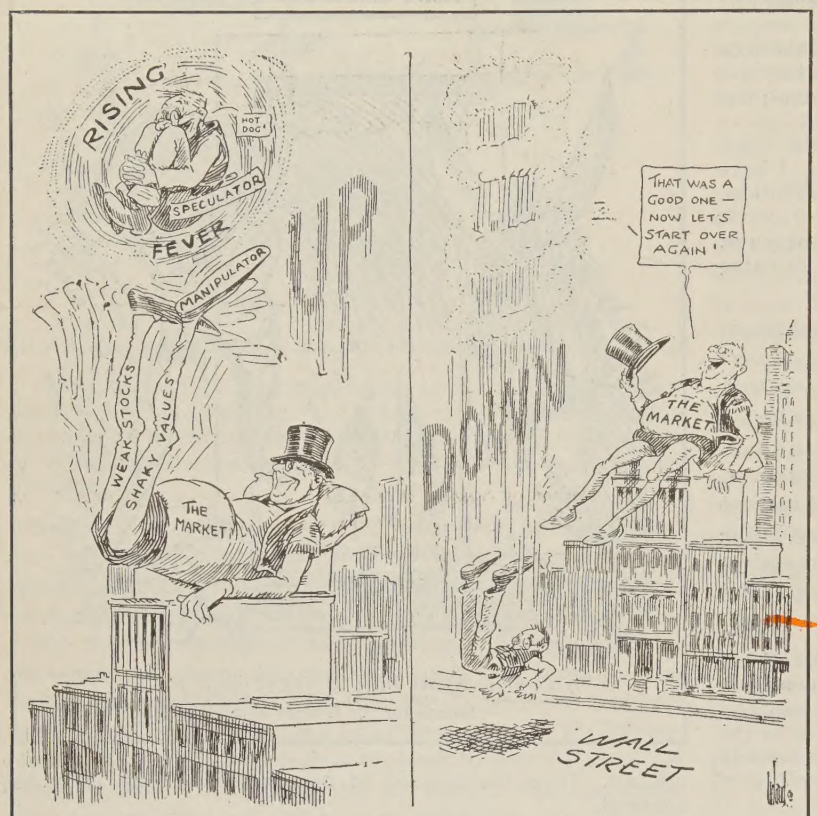
"It has for the first time brought the Church deeply into politics.

"It has established a settled commerce between the worthier and the unworthiest members of the community. It has created an underworld almost as thoroughly organized as the respectable world above it. It is responsible for the unprecedented phenomenon of thousands and thousands of reputable men and women, including ministers of the law itself, living in habitual disregard of Constitution and law. It has tended to bring all laws, including itself, into more or less disrespect.

"The Metropolitan Insurance Company, which has 17,000,000 industrial policy-holders, writes me that between 1917 and 1920, the year the Volstead Law went into effect, there was a decided downward trend in deaths among its policy-holders from alcoholism, but that since 1920 there has been an upward trend; the figures for 1925 (2.9 deaths per 100,000 policy-holders) being nearly five times the figure for 1920 (.6). In a report rendered last year by the State Hospital Commission of the State of New York, it was stated that alcoholic insanity had trebled in that State during the five years of National Prohibition.

# WALL STREET ADVERSITY AND NATIONAL PROSPERITY

THAT THE BIG financial event of the year thus far is the collapse of the "bull market" in stocks is universally admitted. Since the earlier boosting of security prices was accompanied by rosy predictions of a business boom, it is now naturally being asked on every hand whether the downward move in stock prices may not betoken a general slowing up of business and industrial activity. Glancing from across the Canadian border the Toronto *Globe* remarks that "these recurring collapses in the New York market may yet shake the national confidence in the permanence of the 'Coolidge prosperity.'" Let it be said right here that the majority of commentators not only refuse to accept the New York Stock Market as an infallible barometer, but bring forward a mass of evidence to bolster their contention that prosperity is with us, and with us to stay. These arguments will be fully presented a little later on. But in the meantime such an eminent statistician as Col. Leonard P. Ayres says in the current number of the Cleveland Trust Company's *Business Bulletin* that there is "but scant validity in the frequently asserted claims that a serious reverse in the security markets need have no harmful implications for trade and industry, and still less in the assertion that the decline in stock prices will have a stabilizing effect on general business. The fact is that business sentiment is better, and constructive initiative is more courageously exercised, when security prices are moving up than when they are declining." Because of the market collapse, we read in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "a great many people from one end of this broad land to the other have sustained losses they could ill afford. Damage in the financial district itself has been extensive, not to say severe, and a very large amount of confusion and disorganization has been injected into the whole situation."




THIS ACT WAS OLD CENTURIES AGO, BUT SEEMS TO GO ON FOREVER

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

"Ushered in with overoptimism," the first quarter of 1926 closed "in a cloud of uncertainty," writes C. F. Hughes in the New York *World*. While Mr. Hughes finds the industrial momentum of the end of 1925 still well maintained, he finds trade advices not quite so satisfactory. In the motor industry, for instance, while production for the first months of the year was well ahead of a year ago, sales prospects are not so bright as they were imagined, and more instalment purchasers are said to be behind on payments. The quarter's developments suggest to Mr. Hughes "automobile, building, and steel curtailment, loss of purchasing power, markets glutted with overstocks and instalment goods, and increased foreign competition." Industry has been undergoing the unique experience of "a record business volume done on declining prices." "Manufacturing costs have been reduced to a minimum by high volume output and high pressure selling." This means, according to Mr. Hughes, that—

> "When the recession comes, part-time operations will increase costs, and yet the demand will be for still lower prices. This combination presages heavy losses unless wages are cut. The latter contingency suggests, of course, the vicious circle of reduced purchasing power and reduced consumption.
>
> "It has been cited quite frequently that both industry and trade are far better prepared for an emergency than in 1920, when the collapse found high-priced inventories. That is problematical in view of the conditions described. Prices are low, but stocks are quite large, counting in partly owned instalment goods, and there are no war shortages or new needs in sight.
>
> "The more sanguine observers, however, are still greatly imprest by the absence of price inflation, the continued high purchasing power of the public and full employment. They appear willing to admit, nevertheless, that much depends upon the present season's trade. So far the results are not definite but lean toward the unfavorable."

More frankly pessimistic is the interpretation of the business outlook prepared the middle of this month by Dr. Louis H. Haney for *The Franklin Statistical Service*, on the basis of data furnished by the New York University Bureau of Business Research:

> "Continued evidence of irregularity and recession appears in the business world. For example, we find large silk mills curtailing and talk of curtailment in cotton-manufacturing. Sales of textile wholesalers, brokers and commission houses are small. Unfavorable reports are received from many retailers. The printing business in the Chicago district complains of a decline. Extreme dulness has existed for some time in the pig-iron and copper markets, with a weaker trend in pig-iron and scrap steel notable. Railway car-loadings fell off rather sharply last week. Commodity prices are still sagging.
>
> "We conclude that a recession of moderate proportions is well under way. It is true that the total volume of business is still large, as illustrated by record-breaking bank debits and a high rate of activity in steel production. Everywhere, however, we see the irregularity which usually precedes a general decline. We renew our statement that the recession gives no indication of being sharp or drastic. Down to date, the evidence is in favor of the conclusion that business will sag off gradually, drifting toward a smaller volume until production is finally better adjusted to demand and the overlarge inventories which exist in the hands of certain manufacturers are worked off. Whenever commodity prices cease to decline, stability will develop.
>
> "It is yet too early to foretell when this stabilization may be expected. We certainly do not look for any sustained recovery before fall. While we do not expect the recession to be drastic, we are not at all certain that it may not be of considerable duration."

Having thus noticed the worst that is being said about business prospects, we turn to the vastly greater number of cheerful observers and hopeful prophets. In the first place, there is a wide-

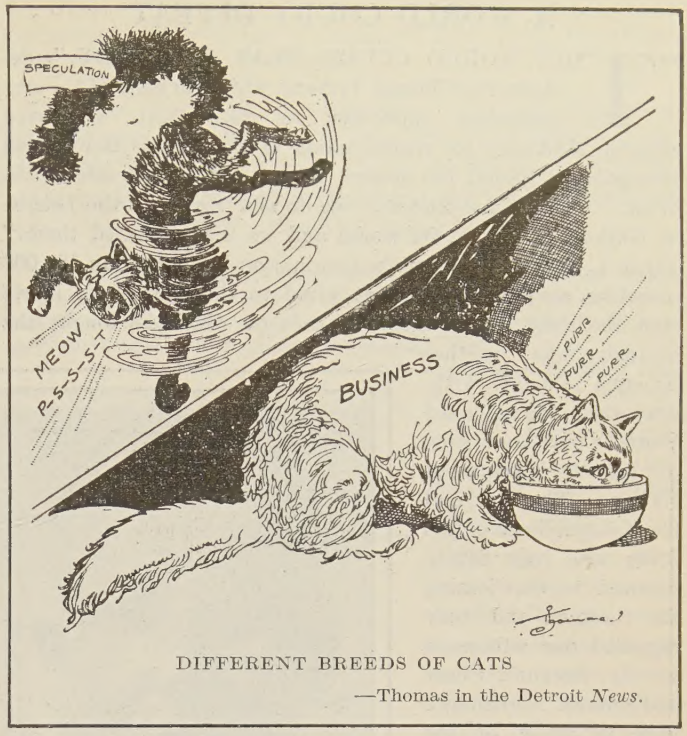
spread tendency to deny that the turn in the stock market is a reliable index to business conditions. Those who have followed the market will remember that there was a steady rise after the early part of 1924, with a sharp spurt following the Coolidge victory in November; a sharp reaction in March, 1925; then a burst of bullish enthusiasm in the fall and in December; a break in January, 1926, a sharp rise to prices unheard of in years at the beginning of February, and since then a series of precipitous declines wiping out the gains for the previous six months. Recent stock prices still average around 30 or 40 points higher than the low levels of 1924. Bankers, government authorities, stock-exchange houses and newspaper financial writers agree so largely on the point that the Philadelphia *Record* says that "nearly everybody of good judgment decided months ago to discard the New York Stock Exchange as a trustworthy barometer of approaching conditions in trade and industry." "Wall Street changes its mind too quickly in regard to the outlook to make it wholly reliable as a barometer," concludes the Baltimore *Sun*. Financial writers are likely to attribute the market collapse entirely to market conditions, and David Lawrence in a Consolidated Press dispatch remarks that "while Washington does not profess to know much about the fluctuations of markets, the authorities here informally express the opinion that natural reactions are inevitable in the case of those companies whose stocks have been overestimated in value."

Instead of the stock market being a barometer, the conclusion reached by the New York *Herald Tribune* is that "the versatile 'ticker' is at the moment playing the simpler rôle of seismograph, and that the disturbances it is recording are the slipping and crumbling of the price structure within the stock market itself, a structure that has been unsound and topheavy in places for some time past." All the governmental authorities like the Federal Reserve Bank, Cabinet members, and even the "White House spokesman," insist that business is on a firm basis. In April, for the first time since November, 1920, the map of the country's business conditions published in *The Nation's Business* is entirely free from the black spots denoting a marked quietness in trade. "Business continues in a boom," declares Glenn Griswold, editor of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, who adds:

"Business would seem to be experiencing the best it could hope for, and preparing for the worst that could happen. That is not the background for a collapse in business."

TOO SOUND TO BE UPROOTED

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.




DIFFERENT BREEDS OF CATS

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

When all the figures are in, the first three months of 1926 will probably be reported as one of the most active quarter years in the history of American business, writes A. W. Shaw in the April number of *System* (Chicago); "there is good reason to expect that when final annual figures are available, 1926 as a whole will take rank as an unusually active year." The National City Bank of New York in its April bulletin calls attention to the existing high level of production and trade, the soundness of the credit situation, the lack of inflation of wages and prices, the passing of prosperity around among all classes of the population including wage-earner and farmer, and the existence of a general state of well-being which is more important than the growth of instalment credit as explaining our continued high consumption of goods. This, we are told, "is evidenced by the great expansion in mail-order and chain-store sales for which cash payments are required, and the large increase in savings in the form of bank deposits and of investments in life insurance and securities." Washington correspondents say that reports of the Government from all parts of the country indicate even greater business activity than in 1925. Lehman Brothers, New York bankers and brokers, find as a result of a questionnaire that business leaders in various kinds of industries all over the country agree that business is sound, and that 1926 should be as prosperous as 1925. R. G. Dun & Company find that the speculative unsettlement has had no serious effect on trade sentiment. The New York *Evening Post* on its financial page summarizes recently secured views of business men and bankers as follows:

"While the break in the stock market was not due to business, yet it is bound to have a psychological reaction on business, because most business men are investors and their holdings have decreased in value, thus creating a somewhat pessimistic feeling in their outlook toward business. This, however, is expected to have only a temporary effect on business as a whole.

"With fair crop production 1926 generally will be a good business year.

"On the whole, there will be a large volume of business in almost every line, altho the margin of profits, which started to narrow in 1925, is expected to continue that process.

"Labor will be well employed throughout the year.

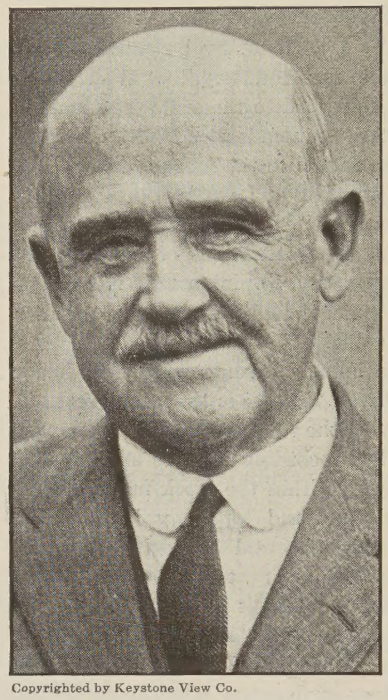
"Money generally will be available at fair rates for all legitimate purposes.

"There has been in recent weeks an increase in hand-to-mouth buying of both raw materials and manufactured goods."

## A WORLD COURT DEFEAT

"THE WORLD COURT BEAT McKINLEY," declares the Chicago *Tribune*, which, in spite of its own vociferous opposition to the Court, supported Senator McKinley for renomination at the Illinois Republican primaries. "Illinois has spoken clearly. It is the voice of the West," *The Tribune* tells us, "we do not now want the League of Nations or any of its works and we never wanted them." Frank L. Smith, who won the nomination by more than 120,000 plurality, says in a statement wired to the New York *World* that the chief of the definite issues on which he fought the campaign was "whether America should withdraw from the so-called World Court and keep out of the League of Nations. The rank and file of Republicans of this State are very firmly opposed to our joining the League, and they regarded our adherence to the League's Court and Senator McKinley's vote in favor of the court as a violation of their faith. They sincerely and honestly desire to have this country withdraw from the Court and keep entirely clear of the League." But Senator McKinley's statement to the press makes no reference to the Court or League, refers to twenty years' service at Washington, support by all Republican papers of Chicago and nearly all down-State papers, and says: "the only pronounced opposition that I know of was by the Hearst papers and those papers whose editors are on the State pay-roll of the Small-Smith combination. I was endorsed by nearly all of the church societies, women's clubs and organizations of that character. I thank my friends for their confidence in me. I am content."

P. & A. photograph
FRANK L. SMITH



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WILLIAM B. McKINLEY

THE ANTI-LEAGUER DEFEATS THE COOLIDGE SENATOR

The veteran Republican Senator McKinley from Illinois loses the renomination at the primaries to Smith's campaign against the "League Court."

The pro-Court Chicago *Journal of Commerce* says it seems plain that Smith's majority, "analyze it any way you like, demonstrates that the majority of the people of Illinois are not in favor of American adherence to the World Court." Further that journal observes:

"We have reason to suspect this feeling is the general sentiment of the Mid-Western country. It is natural for this section of the United States to be the last to accept the idea of a World Court. More than any other part of the country we are shielded from world contacts. Far removed from a coast, we do not think in terms of the sea or of international affairs, and we are inclined to have a certain cocky contempt for foreign nations and their incomprehensibilities."

Likewise the Chicago *Evening Post* says "it can not be questioned that Mr. Smith won chiefly on the basis of his opposition to the World Court, and for that reason the event has an unusual significance." We read on:

"It is a victory for the Borah-Reed-Shipstead brand of foreign policy as opposed to the Coolidge-Harding-Hughes policy which may well occasion serious thought to the country, and especially to those elements which believe in the larger world-cooperation of the United States for the promotion of peace through the establishing of law and its processes in international relations.

"It would be folly to say that the effect of this verdict in Illinois will not be felt throughout the country and in other primary contests. It will undoubtedly encourage and embolden those who have vowed that the United States shall never enter the World Court. It will discourage those of the Republican party who stood by their party pledges and the leadership of the President, and who must face before next November the vote of the people of their States."

"Irreconcilable" Senators Borah and Reed, who spoke against McKinley in the campaign, naturally rejoice over the result. Mr. Borah says to the Washington correspondents:

"Illinois has indexed the sentiment in this country against the League Court. It is easy to define here in Washington, to discuss here the force and effect of reservations. But before the people this is a League Court, dominated and controlled by the League. In other words, they exercise common sense. It is another instance of leaders underestimating the intelligence of the voter.

"The people of this country are becoming impatient with this program of seeing how far we can get into European politics without letting the people know it."

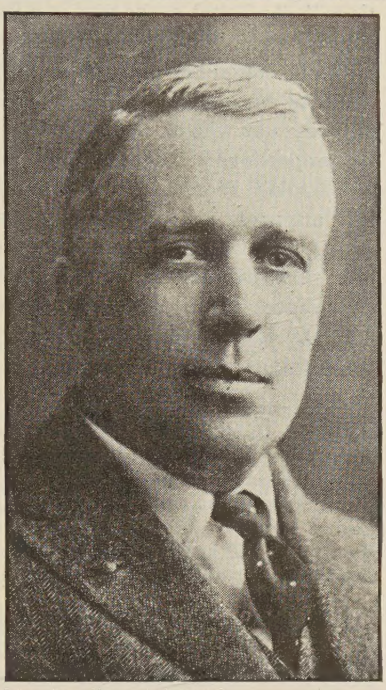
Senator Reed points to McKinley's Republican regularity and loyalty to President Coolidge in a Republican State like Illinois, where nevertheless "the American voter has not been inoculated with the damnable virus of internationalism."

McKinley's crushing defeat is peculiarly significant, according to the Springfield *Illinois State Register* (Ind. Dem.), because he was supported by Republican Senator Deneen, stood on the Republican national platform and represented the Coolidge Administration "which will view the result with alarm." There is much underlying dissatisfaction in the State, we are told, and when Postmaster-General New, sent to Springfield, "sought to make it appear that farmers suffering under the burden of excessive cost for what they buy while being inadequately paid for what they produce were rolling in prosperity because they ride in automobiles, McKinley's own friends realized that such an effort to bunk the farmers would bring only ridicule." Smith made farm relief second in importance as a campaign issue.

Comments above quoted from the Illinois press substantially indicate the trend of editorials in other parts of the country. Among New York papers *The Sun* sees "only one living issue" the "League Court," and "The Rebuke in Illinois." *The World* thinks it likely that the importance of the World Court issue has been exaggerated, and voters "yawned" over drifting Coolidge Republicanism. *The Times* finds the strong probability emerging that McKinley would have been defeated in the Illinois factional struggle, no matter what he did. *The Herald Tribune* concludes: "if the foes of the World Court wish to see this confused primary as a sign in their favor, let them make the most of it."

## A DEMOCRATIC SENATOR FROM IOWA!

BROOKHART, RADICAL REPUBLICAN, IS OUT, and Steck, conservative Democrat, is seated in his place in the United States Senate, thus ending a contest waged for more than a year and a half and full of the ironies of politics up to the very last moment of the close Senate vote of 45 to 41 in Steck's favor, April 12. Mr. Brookhart took the seat in 1925 on the Governor's certificate that he had been reelected under the Iowa laws. The Senate vote upheld the report of its Committee on Elections and Privileges, which, after recounting the Iowa ballots in reviewing the case, declared Daniel F. Steck elected. In the Senate controversy and voting the party lines turned so topsy-turvy that experienced Washington correspondents conclude this must be the present condition of party politics throughout the country, making speculation concerning possible effects of the Senate's action on the approaching political campaigns more difficult than ever. Mr. Brookhart announces that he will enter the approaching Republican primaries against Senator Cummins. Mr. Steck, many papers observe, is the first Democratic Senator from Iowa since the Civil War.



International Newsreel photograph
DANIEL F. STECK

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SMITH W. BROOKHART

SENATOR AND EX-SENATOR FROM IOWA

Whose election contest split parties to bits in the United States Senate. Steck, conservative Democrat, now has the seat instead of Brookhart, La Follette Republican.

The party confusion revealed by the Senate vote attracts the most editorial attention. The Baltimore *Sun* wants to know "Whose Baby Are You?" continuing,

"Politicians who call themselves Democrats are quite enthusiastic over the great victory of seating Daniel F. Steck as Senator from Iowa, the first with the Democratic label who has come from that State since the Civil War. It is one instance of the curious effects which party labels have upon politicians.

"Strangely enough, such hard-boiled Republicans as Butler of Massachusetts, Weller of Maryland, Goff of West Virginia and others voted to seat the 'Democrat' while Walsh of Montana, Reed of Missouri, Blease of South Carolina and others of that ilk voted for the 'Republican' Brookhart.

"From an analysis of the vote one is forced to the conclusion that Steck was given the toga on the ground that he was a better Republican than Brookhart, in spite of the party labels which each wore. And this is strengthened by the report that Steck championed the cause of Harry Daugherty in the campaign."

Senator Steck, being asked for a statement, gave out the following to Washington newspaper men:

"I believe the Senate has confirmed the will of the Iowa voters. At the last election in Iowa the only real issue was whether old Iowa should be represented by a radical masquerading as a Republican or by a conservative Democrat. Iowa is not a radical State, and it is my belief that she will never again be represented in high office by a man who stands for radical sentiment. We have cleaned house and we intend to keep our house clean.

"It has been charged that I am not a Democrat. I was elected as a Democrat, I ran as a Democrat, and I am a Democrat. On party questions I shall vote with my party, and on others I will endeavor to represent the State of Iowa.

"Senator Cummins will have no difficulty in defeating Mr. Brookhart at the primaries. Mr. Cummins will be nominated and elected. If Brookhart is nominated there will be two Democratic Senators from the State."

Chairman Butler of the Republican National Committee led the group of 16 Republicans who voted with 29 Democrats to unseat Brookhart. Senator Curtis led the group of 31 Republicans who voted with 9 Democrats and one Farmer-Labor Senator for Brookhart. The New York *Sun* says:

"Victory for Steck resulted from the decision of the Butler group of Republicans, sixteen of whom joined with the conservative Democrats. None will accuse Senators like Butler, Gillett and Jim Watson of Democratic leanings, but when it came to choosing between a fake Republican—a man who used the party label for election-day purposes only—and a conservative Democrat, they picked the lesser evil."

Not only were party lines broken in every direction, but the newer lines of conservatism and radicalism were badly shattered. As the New Haven *Register* notes:

"Among those supporting the radical Brookhart were Senators Bingham, Smoot, Pepper, Moses and other conservatives, standing shoulder to shoulder with La Follette, Shipstead, Nye, Wheeler and the rest of the insurgent band. Lenroot and La Follette, both of Wisconsin, were together for the first time in so long that the fact is amusing.

"There has possibly been no similar action taken in many years that had the power to cause more trouble for the majority party than this. Mr. Brookhart now will run against Senator Cummins in the primary elections in Iowa. As Iowa stands to-day, there is no telling just how hard a fight he can give Senator Cummins, for there is evidence of revolt against the Republican party all over that State. This action may be the match to light the conflagration."

In the breakdown of party lines in the Senate, however, the Springfield *Republican* finds the answer to criticisms that political reasons dictated the result, adding that "Mr. Brookhart will have difficulty at home in substantiating a charge that he was railroaded out of the Senate because of the animosity against him harbored by the Republican regulars."

By seating Steck the Senate membership stands at 55 Republicans, 40 Democrats and one Farmer-Labor. Chairman Shaver of the Democratic National Committee, according to the Washington correspondent of the Portland *Oregon Journal*, succeeded in pulling two Southern Democratic Senators into line for Steck at the last minute on the plea that control of the next Senate may turn on one vote.

David Lawrence wires to his papers that the ousting of Mr. Brookhart reopens the fight in the West, that will give President Coolidge a real test of strength. For the so-called progressive group voted to a man with Brookhart, who must now fight the Iowa regulars, come out against Coolidge and the Eastern management of the Republican party and make a campaign for the Des Moines agricultural conference plan of farm relief.

## CONGRESSMEN DODGE REAPPORTIONMENT

"REAPPORTIONMENT SLACKERS" is one of the mildest editorial epithets hurled at the House of Representatives for continued neglect of its constitutional duty to reapportion its membership on the basis of the census of 1920. This New York *Herald Tribune* reproach is promptly indorsed by the Boston *Herald;* other papers without regard to party lines denounce the defeat of reapportionment as "House Defiance of the Constitution" (New York *Evening Post*); "Tyranny in the Raw" (Chicago *Daily News*); "A Dangerous Precedent" (Baltimore *Sun*); "Setting a Bad Example" (Topeka *Capital*). Rejection by a vote of 265 to 87 on April 8 was so decisive that, as the Manchester *Union* and many other papers say, "in the opinion of Washington leaders the question may as well be counted disposed of until after the Presidential election of 1928, with probably little urge for the change on the 1920 census figures, with another census due in 1930."

We find no outburst of praise for this postponement or the indirect way in which it was voted; there is a great volume of criticism in the press without suggestion as to what can be done about it. Various papers are reminded of the old familiar query, "What's the Constitution between friends?" when some members are in danger of losing $10,000 seats. Much discussion has to do with the claim of House leaders that the Constitution provides no mandatory date for reapportionment. Technically this is conceded by numerous serious critics. The New York *World* quotes the text of the Constitution as follows:

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers. . . . The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years."

It then comments:

"The decennial census—the "enumeration'—is expressly commanded in the Constitution. No time limits are set upon apportionment in stated terms, tho Congress has always assumed that the framers of the Constitution intended a decennial reapportionment following the census. However, if a majority in the House wish to beat the Constitution by refusing—as they did—to make an apportionment upon the 1920 census, the exact language serves their purpose."

To the press in general the House stands as a violator of the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution, for representation in the House and consequently in the electoral college which votes for President and Vice-President is not in proportion to population as the Constitution intended it to be. "There is much lip service to the Constitution," remarks the Raleigh *News and Observer*, which stigmatizes the House action as "unconstitutional and dishonest." "There are honest members in the body," says the Detroit *Free Press*, "but as a whole it stands forsworn and unfaithful to its trust, a sad spectacle of moral weakness and ethical degeneracy. The present stand of the House of Representatives, if maintained, means sectional rule, taxation without just, even handed representation; and a strong infusion of class tyranny in legislation with all of the resulting evils." And the Topeka *Capital* voices the sentiments of numerous editors in saying, "If members of Congress ruthlessly trample the Constitution under foot, what incentive is there for other people to obey the law?"

The House ever since the last census has been helplessly divided, tho not on party lines, on reapportionment proposals either to increase its membership or keep the present limit of 435. Washington dispatches say that reapportionment on the present number would add three members to the California delegation, two each to Michigan and Ohio and one each to Connecticut, New Jersey, North Carolina, Texas, and Washington. It would reduce Missouri's delegation by two and the representation of Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, Rhode Island, and Vermont by one each.

## THE FRENCH BUDGET FINDS ITS BALANCE

WHAT SEEMED IMPOSSIBLE is achieved in balancing the French budget, our editorial onlookers remark, tho they still think the equilibrium so delicate as to be a bit precarious. France's financial outlook is now the best in years, we are assured, since it is fifteen years since the budget was last balanced. Estimates of the total revenue to be raised this year vary from 37,000,000,000 to 42,000,000,000 francs. "The budget is really balanced," says a French journalist. And how was it done? asks the Birmingham *News*. "Simply by raising taxes and building the customs wall a little higher, virtually assuring enough revenue to pay the cost of government for twelve months and to meet the outstanding interest obligations." And now, as we read in a Paris dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*, "the new tax increases will percolate through the layers of commerce and industry by price readjustments to the ultimate consumers, among whom are France's great army of wage-earners who already are being heard from in their demands for proportionate wage increases." With the budget balancing to his credit, Finance Minister Peret announces, we read on, that his "attention will turn next to the adjustment of foreign debts with America and England upon the minus side and with Russia and, perhaps, Italy upon the plus side of the national ledger. He believes the franc's stabilization is possible only when the debt sky is cleared." The same writer, Mr. Raymond G. Carroll, reminds us that:

"Parliament has been puttering with the 1926 budget since last fall. In the effort to strike a balance four Finance Ministers have fallen—Caillaux, Loucheur, Painlevé and Doumer. The present Finance chief, Peret, was saved only by the eagerness of his colleagues in the Chamber to get away on a three weeks' Easter vacation, the rising irritation of the French electors over the scandal of a Parliament which seemingly had lost its functioning power and fright at the falling franc."

The lion's share of the credit for the budget balancing is given by the New York *Sun* to Finance Minister Peret, altho it feels that Premier Briand must have done some skilful political maneuvering behind the scenes. The final vote on the budget in the Chamber of Deputies gave the Government a majority of 77, with 190 not voting. As a result, we read in *The Sun:*

"The measures finally adopted provide for estimated receipts of approximately $87,500,000, three-fourths of which is to be raised by indirect taxation, to offset a budget deficit of approximately $85,750,000. Of this sum increases of taxes on turnovers of wholesalers and jobbers are expected to bring in $42,000,000; poll taxes are expected to account for $19,950,000, and alcohol taxes for $7,875,000.

"The rest is to come from stamp taxes on transfers of real estate, sales of business good-will and transfers of securities, and there are additional new taxes on registrations of private banks and on business houses with numerous branches. The much-discust sugar and oil monopolies were approved in principle but left in such shape that months and perhaps years of preliminary investigation will be necessary before there can be further legislation on the matter."

Typical of the more optimistic comment in our press are these editorial paragraphs in the Boston *Herald:*

"Since at length the Chamber of Deputies has permitted the balancing of the budget the Government is in a better position to assert and maintain the financial security of France. There has been too much talk of weakness, insecurity and inability to raise revenue enough to provide for current expenditures and approaching demands for war-debt settlements. Spectators have seen enough of the political game in the Chamber to convince them that the national resources are much sounder and stronger than the opponents of honest taxation measures would admit, and that the prevailing conditions do not warrant resort to the desperate plan of a capital levy for which the Communists and extreme Socialists have fought.

"With a balanced budget and a surplus, Premier Briand can now go forward with increase of prestige and a consequently rising franc to the task of bringing under firm control the domestic and

foreign indebtedness by which millions of the people have been bogyridden, as a result of political artifice. France is able by fair taxation to hold her own and carry on without the so-called safeguarding clause in any debt agreement. Her magnificent restoration of the devastated territories has not impoverished her. She is all the stronger because of that, and her American friends despise the political chicane which paints her a weakling."

Yet with all the congratulations there are many skeptical utterances in the Paris dispatches and our editorial columns. The "French financial imbroglio" is by no means at an end, writes Paul Scott Mowrer to the Chicago *Daily News*. Close analysis of the revised budget figures, he hears, "leads certain experts to the conclusion that even new taxes will not balance the budget; these experts estimate the budget deficit, after considering the new taxes, at nearly 2,000,000,000 francs, while it is estimated that the Treasury deficit remains 8,000,000,000." "The budget may be balanced on paper, altho that is by no means demonstrated as yet, but who can say," asks J. G. Hamilton, in a Manchester *Guardian* dispatch reprinted in the Baltimore *Sun*, "what will be the actual yield of the potpourri of miscellaneous taxes voted by an exhausted Chamber in the small hours of the morning?"

The enthusiasm of the New York *World* is tempered by the reflection that:

"Nominally, the Chamber has balanced the budget and provided a small surplus, but the continuous rise of prices in France, following the depreciation of the currency, leaves it open to question whether the revenues provided will actually be sufficient to meet the mounting cost of government. Additional funds are yet to be provided for the promised sinking-fund to take care of the interallied and domestic debts, and a struggle over the details of this project is in prospect."

And certain significant facts are thus noted by the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

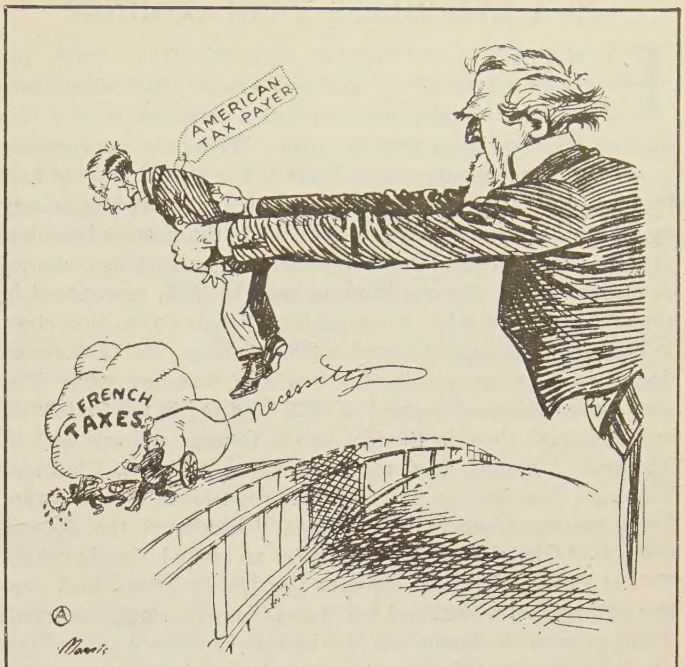
"First of all budgetary balance has been theoretically achieved by lopping off for later discussion the question of sinking-fund dotations to take care of the domestic and foreign debt. Without some such provision it is realized that confidence can not be reestablished to the degree that is essential if the investor is to be again lured to advance funds to the Government. With cash in hand, furthermore, government intervention could lend artificial support to the public issues and stimulate private buying. But the Government has no cash in hand—far from it. The Bank of France, in its last statement, shows heavy increases in advances to the State and expansion of its note circulation.

"May maturities demand an outlay of several billion francs, furthermore, and the really serious problem is to keep up public confidence and try to take care of these maturities without too great reliance upon the printing presses.

"Budgetary estimates can not be relied upon when prices are perpetually shifting, and the balance may, as so many times previously, prove to be illusory by the test of actual receipts and expenditures.

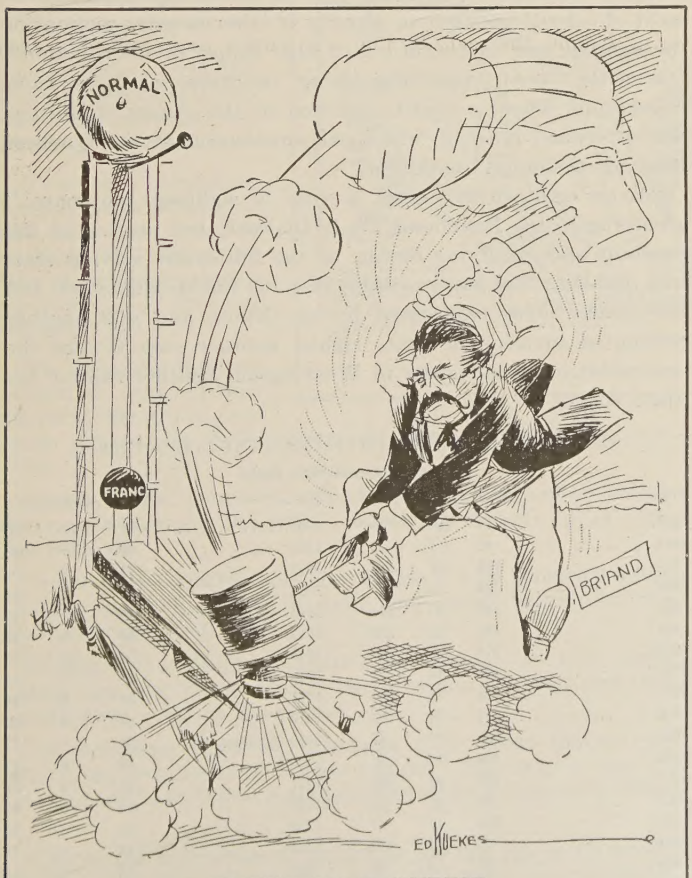
"Another development that bodes ill for the continued prosperity of French trade and commerce, hence may seriously affect revenue estimates and franc quotations, is the growth of the adverse trade balance. Since last August imports have exceeded exports in value and the first two months of 1926 show that there has been an aggravation of this tendency which is particularly serious, because it shows that while French industry is paying much more for its raw materials on the basis of a depreciated currency, it is selling on a basis that does not fully reflect that depreciation.

"So it will be seen that there are economic reasons in plenty for skepticism, while the political outlook is altogether obscure."




A FELLOW NEVER KNOWS WHEN HE IS WELL OFF UNTIL HE SEES THE OTHER FELLOW'S MISFORTUNE

—Morris in the *Buffalo Evening Post.*




TRYING HIS DARNDEST

—Kuekes in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

A unique feature of the French financial situation is Premier Briand's nationwide campaign for voluntary contributions to a huge sinking-fund to wipe out French foreign and domestic debts. All the Cabinet Ministers and leaders of Parliament are said to have subscribed, and Marshal Joffre is chairman of the committee to receive contributions. Paris dispatches say that the drive is off with a flying start, and the Baltimore *Sun* is led to comment:

"After the debacle of '71, the French masses turned up wealth in every direction in a spontaneous offering to free their land of the Prussians. Perhaps they now are really about to make voluntarily, in a tumultuous rush, the sacrifices they have refused for seven years to make legally. It is a move well worth watching as a human spectacle. If it gets well under way, it may not only materially aid in stabilizing French finances; it may become the most theatrical demonstration of the French genius since the Armistice—the best national show on earth."

## IS A LYNCHLESS YEAR COMING?

EIGHTEEN LYNCHINGS ALL TOLD IN 1925, the fewest on record for any year except 1924, when there were but sixteen, suggests that a lynchless year in this country may not be so very far away. With only one lynching reported in three months since January 1, a possible rate of four for the entire year, the Topeka *Capital* somewhat hesitatingly says that "the year 1926 promises to be the nearest lynchless year we have had since the Government began keeping statistics on the subject." Figures running back to 1889, reproduced in the accompanying table, compiled for a Senate committee, show 1892 holding the highest record of 226 lynchings, and the notable decline in later years to the low marks of 1924 and 1925. The eighteen lynchings of negroes in 1925 occurred in ten States: six in Mississippi, three in Florida, two in Georgia and one each in Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia. One less, or only seventeen lynchings in 1925, were found by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, which announces an annual Non-Lynching Roll of Honor. This list contains thirty-eight States that were free of lynching in 1925 and ten States where lynchings occurred. Texas gets on the honor roll for the first time since 1882; Utah goes off by reason of her first lynching since 1884. The Council's Roll of Honor reads:

"States that have never had a record of a lynching: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont. Additional States that have no record of a lynching since 1886: Connecticut, Maine and New Jersey. Additional States that have no record of a lynching during the last twenty years: Delaware, Michigan and Wisconsin. Additional States which have no record of a lynching during the last ten years: Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania and South Dakota.

"Additional States which have no record of a lynching in the last five years: Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming. Additional States which have no record of a lynching in the last two years: North Carolina and Oklahoma. Additional States which have no record of a lynching during 1925: Illinois, Kentucky, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas."

The Federal Council's Commission also calls attention to three significant developments of the past year, one unfavorable and two favorable, as follows:

"Two of the negro victims lynched were insane; three had been formally released by the courts after examination or trial; ten of the persons lynched were forcibly taken from the hands of the law, two of them from jails and eight from officers outside of jails.

"On the other hand, there were thirty-nine cases reported in which officers of the law prevented lynchings; seven of them in Northern and thirty-two in Southern States, and in thirteen of the preventions armed force was used against the would-be lynchers.

"The second favorable trend is that in three instances during the year persons accused of being connected with mobs were indicted, forty-one persons in all being before the courts, and twenty-one of them receiving sentences ranging from thirty days in jail to eight years in the penitentiary."

Among Southern papers the Louisville *Herald-Post* credits improvement very largely to press campaigns that have been made against the lynching evil and the Houston *Post-Dispatch*, quoting the Boston *Transcript*, says, "it is good to see the better class of Northern newspapers admitting that lynching is a national and not a sectional problem." From this point of view—that lynching is no longer a local but a national crime—Senator McKinley of Illinois argues for his national antilynching bill pending in the Senate. He contends that this peculiar crime once localized has grown into a national shame, embarrassing to our foreign relations. At a recent Committee hearing he brought up press attacks in the Far East, in Europe and our own Western hemisphere, "most critical and humiliating comments upon the existence of lawlessness, lynching and mob violence in this country," which clearly must affect our international relations. Further—

"Our State Department in conducting the foreign relations of the Government wherein it is seeking redress from Foreign Governments on account of lawless deprivations of American lives and property, has not infrequently to encounter the charge that the acts of which we complain against the foreign nation, are acts of common occurrence in this country, and that until we have cleaned our own house we are estopped in complaining of wrongs arising from like causes in other nations."

Senator McKinley declares that "lynching" is an exclusive American word, not found in the language of European nations "for the reason that this particular practise of lawlessness exists nowhere else in the world." It is the nation's duty, he argues, to blot out a practise so at variance with all civilized notions of orderly government, and confined to a single nation. His contention that lynchings are no longer mere local affairs he supports by figures for a thirty-year period since 1896, gathered chiefly by the Chicago *Tribune*, the Tuskegee Institute and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

"It appears that for this 30-year period 3,224 persons have been put to death by 'lynching' mobs. More than three out of four persons lynched during this period were negroes, the exact figures being 2,522 negroes and 702 whites, the percentage being 78.2 negroes and 21.8 whites. The largest number of lynchings, 2,834, were committed in the South, while in the North there were 219, in the West 156, and in Alaska and unknown localities 15. Lynchings have occurred during this period in all the States of the Union except seven. This latter fact gives to the crime its national character. During this same period 50 colored women and 11 white women were lynched in 14 States, 13 of which were Southern States and 1, Nebraska, a Western State."

Decrease in the number of lynchings since 1921, according to Senator McKinley, is probably due to public agitation, movement of colored population, scarcity of labor in some sections of the country, and the fear of loss of labor supply in other sections. One of the recent "most disquieting" occurrences he cites from Mississippi, where a negro acquitted of the charge of murder was afterward lynched, and local prosecution of the lynchers tho undertaken has been dropt.

"Even eighteen lynchings a year is eighteen too many," according to the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, but in view of the constant and gratifying decline as the States are solving their own problems that paper calls for shelving the McKinley bill and the similar Dyer bill passed by the House as "just another attempted invasion of State rights, another step toward the centralization of all power in Washington, another rape of the State courts."

LYNCHINGS IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE LAST 36 YEARS

(From the *United States Daily*)

| *Years* | *Total* | *White* | *Col'r'd* | *Years* | *Total* | *White* | *Col'r'd* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1889 | 175 | 80 | 95 | 1909 | 89 | 14 | 75 |
| 1890 | 91 | 3 | 88 | 1910 | 90 | 10 | 80 |
| 1891 | 194 | 67 | 127 | 1911 | 71 | 8 | 63 |
| 1892 | 226 | 71 | 155 | 1912 | 64 | 3 | 61 |
| 1893 | 153 | 39 | 114 | 1913 | 48 | 1 | 47 |
| 1894 | 182 | 54 | 128 | 1914 | 54 | 5 | 49 |
| 1895 | 178 | 68 | 110 | 1915 | 96 | 43 | 53 |
| 1896 | 125 | 46 | 79 | 1916 | 58 | 7 | 51 |
| 1897 | 162 | 38 | 124 | 1917 | 50 | 2 | 48 |
| 1898 | 127 | 24 | 103 | 1918 | 67 | 4 | 63 |
| 1899 | 109 | 22 | 87 | 1919 (2 Mexicans) | 83 | 4 | 77 |
| 1900 | 101 | 12 | 89 | 1920 | 65 | 8 | 57 |
| 1901 | 135 | 27 | 108 | 1921 | 64 | 6 | 58 |
| 1902 | 94 | 10 | 84 | 1922 | 61 | 0 | 61 |
| 1903 | 104 | 17 | 87 | 1923 | 28 | 2 | 26 |
| 1904 | 86 | 7 | 79 | 1924 | 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 1905 | 65 | 5 | 60 | 1925 | 18 | 0 | 18 |
| 1906 | 68 | 4 | 64 | | | | |
| 1907 | 62 | 3 | 59 | | 3,559 | 722 | 2,835 |
| 1908 | 100 | 8 | 92 | | | | |

# TOPICS IN BRIEF

*(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")*

BRIEFLY described, Mr. Mussolini is Italy's one-man top.—*Detroit News.*

ONE-FIFTH of the cost of a car is in the engine and most of the rest is in the back seat.—*Ohio State Journal.*

ALL business concerns like to break their own records except the phonograph companies.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

STILL, the Scotch attempt to bar bagpipes should be at least as successful as our attempt to bar Scotch.—*Detroit News.*

HAND-PAINTED knees are the latest on Fifth Avenue. You wouldn't know the old joints now.—*New York American.*

BREAKING the world's altitude record is another of those jobs where there's plenty of room at the top.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

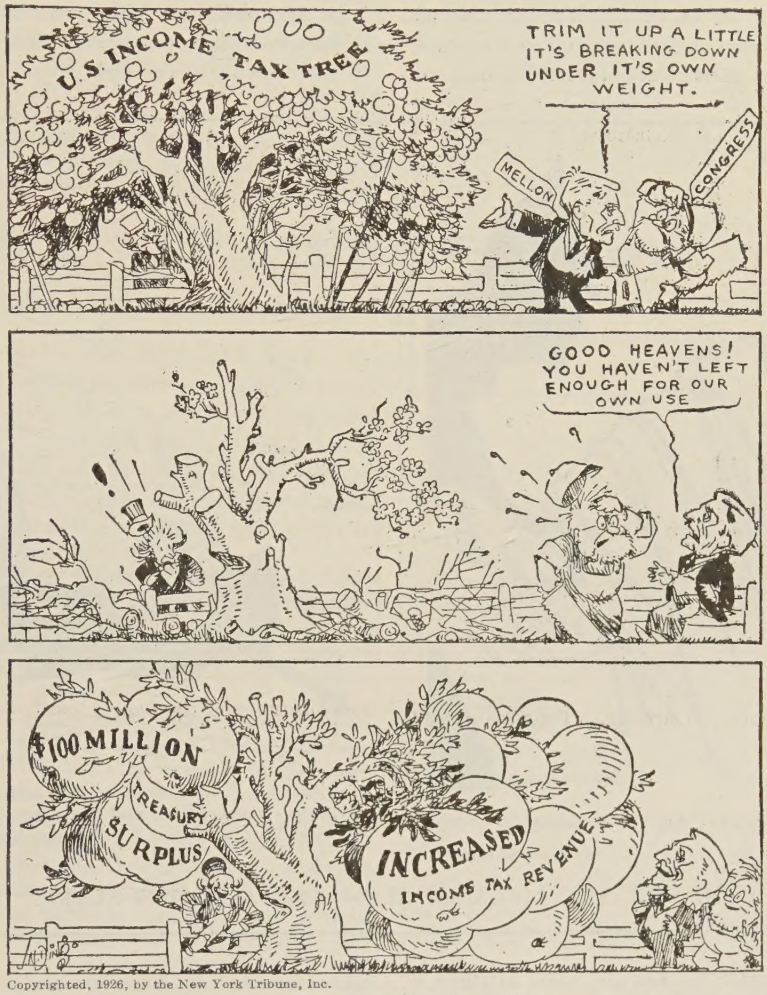
IF the country is as wet as the wets claim and as dry as the drys insist it is, who is inconvenienced? — *Detroit News.*

THE trouble with the straw vote is that when it doesn't blow the way we want it to blow, we don't think much of it. —*Troy Record.*

GENERALLY speaking, the persons who go in for dress reform are those who would get the most advantage out of it.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

FLORIDA announces that alligator shoes are coming back. Does this mean that some of the investors in real estate are walking?—*Detroit News.*

TONS of cartridges, bombs, grenades and the like have been found in a stable in Dublin. So this is Ireland's stable government. — *Arkansas Gazette.*




AIN'T NATURE WONDERFUL!

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

TO judge by the congestion in the divorce courts, there are a good many defaults on the bonds of matrimony.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A SPEAKER in Seymour, Indiana, says the "farmer of America deserves a place in the sun." Goodness! doesn't he get it?—*Detroit News.*

IT won't be healthy for the world if four hundred million Chinese keep on practising until they really learn warfare.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

PERHAPS the Berlin newspaper which says we are a warlike nation has been reading what the wets and the drys say about one another.—*Boston Transcript.*

AN American financier estimates that Great Britain pays $97.12 per head in taxation per annum. This may or may not be quite accurate, but at least he is correct in reckoning in dollars. —*Punch.*

ONE of the difficulties of enforcing the dry law is revealed in the fact that 875 officers have been dismissed for crookedness. Indicating the corkscrew influence, we take it.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

IT would seem that where the West begins the Wets end.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

HENRY FORD is for Prohibition and it's a good thing for Ford drivers, too.—*Indianapolis News.*

PRESENT-DAY love at first sight is based on more information than a year's acquaintance in the past.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

ONE great difficulty is to tell the morons from the other people, the way the latter sometimes act.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE size of the dollar bill is to be reduced, but not to the microscopic proportions of its purchasing power. —*Arkansas Gazette.*

IT used to take high diplomacy to be a successful French Premier; nowadays it takes higher mathematics. — *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE wrist-watch should have no trouble in gaging its popularity. It is in position to feel the pulse of the public.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

FLOUR has advanced 86 per cent. in twelve years. Now you have to have the dough before you can get the flour.—*American Lumberman.*

A DRIVERLESS automobile is said to be "making a hit in the West." One would imagine it would make several.—*Detroit News.*

ON one deficiency of the Prohibition law both the wets and drys are agreed — there is not enough punch in it.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A CAUTIOUS man buying yeast, raisins and sugar at the grocery store may avoid suspicion by including salt, pepper and lard in his order.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

LOOKS as if with the multiplication of expeditions to the Arctic it might soon be necessary to place a few traffic signs on the icefields.—*Boston Transcript.*

AN evening paper leader-writer thinks popular government is the only form of control. It would certainly be a good idea if such a Government could be found.—*Punch.*

*The Popular Science Monthly* gives minute directions on how to lift a heavy weight, such as a barrel of ashes, easily and without injury to oneself, but there are some things we'd rather not know.—*Ohio State Journal.*

As we hear every day now, strict obedience to the law is the duty of every true citizen. Until further notice we therefore stedfastly believe that man was evolved from a lower order of animals except in Tennessee and Mississippi.—*The New Yorker.*

DR. FRANK H. VIZETELLY, managing editor of the Funk & Wagnalls Dictionary, announces that the twenty-six letters of our alphabet can be transposed 620,448,401,733,239,439,396,000 times. Is it any wonder that proof-readers all have that hunted look?—*Louisville Times.*

# FOREIGN - COMMENT

## WAR AND PEACE IN MOROCCO

THE GENERAL OFFENSIVE of the French and Spanish armies, which has been in preparation since the winter, we learn from the press, went on at the same time that official notice was forwarded to the Riffian chieftains that the French and Spanish peace commission would meet at Oudjda on April 16 to communicate to them the terms France and Spain had to offer. France's hope for success in the peace negotiations, say Paris press dispatches, is based on her intention to draw away from Abd-el-Krim the support of the caids and tribesmen who have been all along united under his banner. His attitude is officially revealed in a literal translation by the Tangier correspondent of the London *Times* of a letter Abd-el-Krim gave to this journalist for publication in that newspaper. The letter, according to *The Times*, is published several weeks after its date because of the difficulties experienced by Abd-el-Krim's messenger in crossing the Spanish lines. Addressing the Editor of *The Times*, Abd-el-Krim says:

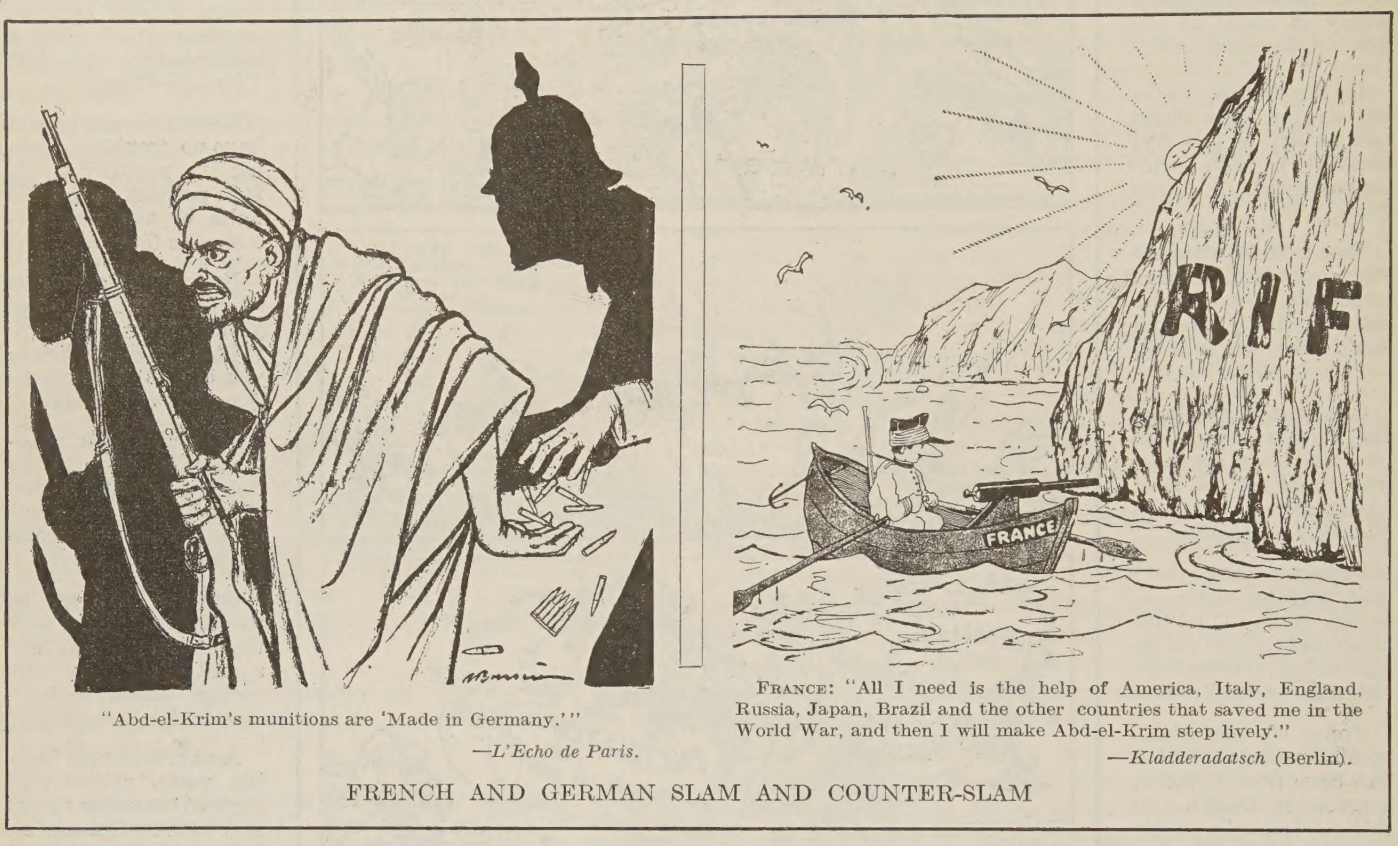
"We are relieved of responsibility and the whole world knows that we are prepared to make peace and to come to an understanding with our opponents. We only seek justice and search for tranquillity and that is all. It is nothing to us if our enemies for political purposes make false assertions. It has always been so since we began to defend our usurped rights, and we are always striving to obtain peace. We have exerted every effort in communicating with the French and Spanish authorities over and over again, and every time they meet us in their pride and in their egoism interpreting our purposes contrary to their real intention. We are the weaker side and have no power to carry on war or resist for long, and so they charge us at times with weakness and at other times as having suffered defeat, and this whenever we make any communication to them or show any inclination for peace. This has astonished us. And when we continue to fight and to kill, abandoning our inclination to follow the path of peace—thereby seeking our rights justly and impartially—they accuse us of being barbarians and of loving war and bloodshed. And when we appeal to them for our rights and just treatment they explain it as a confession of weakness and of inefficiency. This shows a wrong understanding and is surprizing. When we are in a dilemma, uncertain what road to take, we turn and carry out the Arab saying, 'The sword is more truthful than writings.'"

In Abd-el-Krim's letter we read the further statement that Riffian intentions are sincere and he says that he never writes to his opponents or sends them any communication except it expresses what he conscientiously and truthfully feels, and he continues:

"We know nothing of politics or intrigues or roguery, but our opponents are masters of those things. They do not understand any ways but those of the fox, and this brings about misunderstandings on every occasion.

"We demand nothing but our rights and we defend nothing beyond what we consider our duty to defend. The sole purpose of all our actions is to arrive at peace. We desire to educate our people and to reform our country. We are always ready to make peace and to come to terms, as soon as we can perceive that our enemies recognize justice and admit our legitimate rights without (the enjoyment of) which we can not exist. The Riff has characteristics of its own and an ability to exist which entitle it to be governed for and by its own people and to live as other nations do, in liberty and independence. The Riff trusts that when it obtains those rights, and its just demands are accepted, it will live in peace and tranquillity with all its neighbors and open its door to foreigners in a fitting way to bring about happiness. These are our hopes and our desires.

"Concerning what our enemies charge us with, that we are in relations with the Soviet and the Germans, and that foreigners are taking a hand in our country, all that is imaginary and is the fruit of enemy rumors. Thus they find the means to upset those who defend the rights of weak nations, as is very evident. We




"Abd-el-Krim's munitions are 'Made in Germany.'"

—*L'Echo de Paris.*

FRANCE: "All I need is the help of America, Italy, England, Russia, Japan, Brazil and the other countries that saved me in the World War, and then I will make Abd-el-Krim step lively."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

FRENCH AND GERMAN SLAM AND COUNTER-SLAM

have proved to the world more than once that there is no truth (in those rumors). I am sure that there are others who aid humanity as you do, and we trust that the fruit of your help in thus making known our ideas and our desires will be the obtaining of a noble peace by which the shedding of blood and all these terrible events, of which the world is a witness, will be removed. They have turned the face of humanity black and made the sons of men suffer every kind of torment."

Abd-el-Krim also asserts that altho the enemy occupies a portion of his country and may supposedly advance and occupy other parts, he and his people will remain stedfast to their principles "even if only one mountain top may remain to us to occupy or inhabit," and he adds:

"We shall cause great loss to our enemies. Altho the enemy will possess a further part of our country, it will not trouble us because we have won more than that in our victories in various battles; nor do we perceive any virtue in it; nor will it affect our determination because all the enemy has done is to create new war fronts on which he is daily suffering great loss. We still continue prepared to defend our rights to the very end and to die for our principles. We shall be patient, as we have been for many years, until the day will come in which right will conquer wrong.

"This is what we communicate to you, wishing you to publish it with anticipation of our thanks. Peace be upon you and great respect.

"MOHOMMED BEN ABD-EL-KRIM EL-KHATTABI."

According to a Paris dispatch to the New York *Times*, the peace negotiations are not to be undertaken with Abd-el-Krim as chief of the Riff because his position as such is not recognized either by France or Spain. He is the caid of Beni Ouriaghel tribe and nothing else, it is related, and the negotiations will be conducted simultaneously with his representative and with those of the Djeballa and Beni Zerouai tribes. We read then:

"To these tribes the alternative will be offered of peace, with restoration of their flocks and herds and probably a considerable pension for the caids themselves, or war, if they continue to make common cause with Abd-el-Krim. At the Quai d'Orsay it is frankly admitted that Abd-el-Krim is not considered the chief of the negotiators.

An attempt will be made to make peace with each of the Riff caids separately, and the old tactics of Marshal Lyautey will be followed; for long ago he proved that it is cheaper to purchase than to impose peace in Morocco.

"The caids of three tribes have already been well primed with promises. All they have to undertake is a promise to submit to the authority of the Sultan of Morocco, that is to say, to abandon all their claims to the independence of the Riff. They then can expect their depleted flocks and herds to be replenished and in future to enjoy the prosperity which has come to other tribes and

AN AUSTRIAN JIBE

Latest Spanish Communiqué, "We are still on African soil."

—*Der Goetz* (Vienna).

caids who have learned wisdom in preferring peace with France.

"In this plan there is no great hope that Abd-el-Krim himself will until the last minute submit. He has promised too much in the way of independence to his people to be easily led to accept less even at personal profit. But if the other tribes and caids accept the French and Spanish conditions it will be all but impossible for him to continue the war.

"The negotiations which have already taken place make it possible for the French to advance their lines considerably to the north at many points without risking a serious fight. It is expected that during the peace pourparlers a kind of armistice will be observed, but the French are decided to maintain all preparations for a new attack in case Abd-el-Krim proves obdurate and seeks to influence the other tribes to continue their resistance."

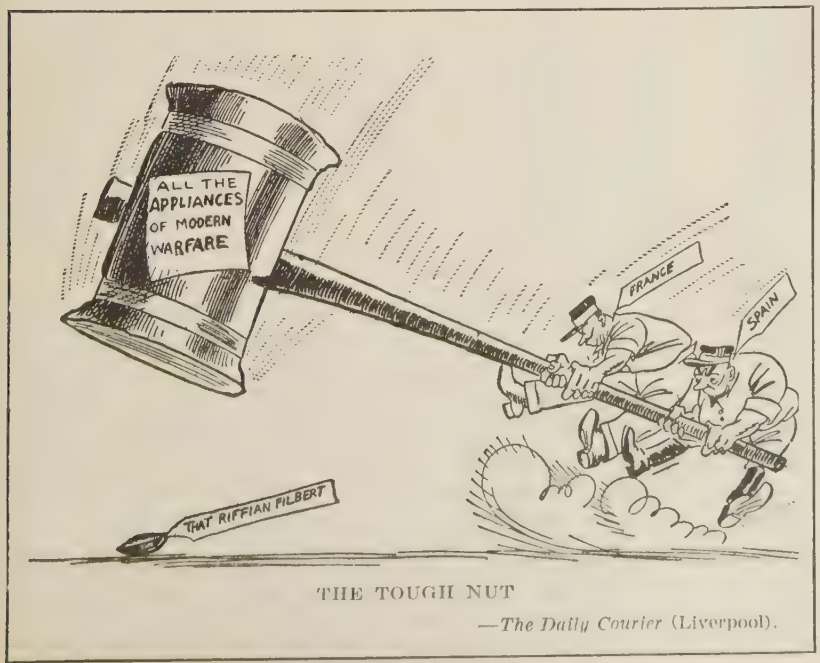
There is reason to believe, this Paris correspondent of *The Times* avers, that the Riffian leader has been trying to raise trouble in the south of Morocco because he has found the support for his cause in the north to be weakening. Yet it is said that he has been unsuccessful, and it is further stated:

"For the future the presence of Abd-el-Krim in the Riff is considered a danger which, if possible, must be got rid of. What decision will be taken in this respect will depend on the success which attends the attempt at Oudjda to secure the desertion of his followers.

"If they can be bribed and cajoled into abandoning him and his claim for Riffian independence, for which he has fought a victorious war against Spain for nearly ten years and has during nearly a year maintained a stiff fight against the enormously superior French force, fully equipped with modern weapons, he may be forced to become a refugee and an outlaw.

"The peace offers, which are being addrest to his people and lieutenants, are being made over his head. If his abandonment and peaceful intercourse with the other tribes can be established, then the political terms of the peace will not matter much.

"So long as the Riff tribes and their leaders recognize the authority of the Sultan they will be given all but complete control of their internal affairs. Their disarmament thereafter will be only a matter of time, if the Spanish can be persuaded to adopt the same tactics of authoritative and beneficent rule as the French have exercised with success in their own zone."



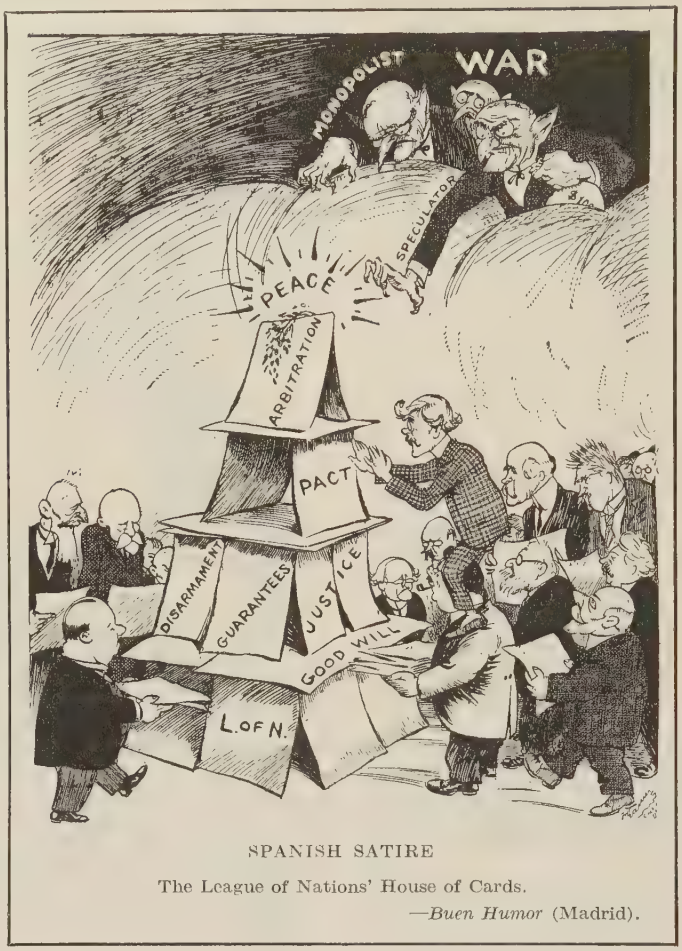

THE TOUGH NUT

—*The Daily Courier* (Liverpool).

## EUROPE'S COMPETING POLITICAL SYSTEMS

TWO RIVAL SYSTEMS have been competing since the Armistice, we are told, for the regrouping of the countries of Europe as they have emerged on the new political map. The first is described as the system in which the parties benefiting by the changes in the map get together privately in order, by an overwhelming accumulation of diplomatic and military force, to keep the map as it is, and to rule out the possibility of modifications, even through common agreement. The second system is said to be represented by the League of Nations, the first Hungarian Reconstruction Protocol, the London Reparations Settlement, the Geneva Protocol, and the Agreements of Locarno. Such is the analysis of the present situation among the European Powers given by the London *Economist*, which says of the second system:

"It is an attempt to obtain security, not by giving a permanent tilt in one direction to the balance of power, but by a reconciliation between the victors and the vanquished in the war, and between the gainers and the losers in the peace settlement. The two systems have been growing up side by side; to a large extent the same men—for example, Mr. Briand and Mr. Benes—have taken a hand in building both of them. Not knowing which of the two will ultimately prevail, they have not neglected to find as favorable a place as possible in both systems for their own countries. This may be what is demanded of them by their individual duty to their respective countries, but for Europe as a whole and for the people of Europe, who prosper or suffer in common, the alternative between the two systems is an issue of life and death. If the European situation comes to be governed by an alliance of all the Continental victors we can prophesy infallibly the disaster which lies ahead; for the tilting of the balance of power never produces a stable equilibrium, but sooner or later attracts some countervailing force into the lighter scale. Sooner or later an anti-German alliance of France, Italy, Poland, and the States of the Little Entente would bring about a counter-alliance, and we know what the sequel to that would be. Salvation lies in the system of the League; and, during the next six months the issue between the two systems may possibly be decided for weal or wo."




SPANISH SATIRE

The League of Nations' House of Cards.

—*Buen Humor* (Madrid).

It is a melancholy fact, according to *The Economist*, that the only positive diplomatic achievement during the recent session of the Council and Assembly of the League at Geneva, should have been the conclusion of an understanding by France, Italy, and Jugo-Slavia for a triple pact to prevent the union of Austria with Germany. It is reported that the parties did not straightway reduce their understanding to the form of a draft, because "conventional diplomatic decency," says this weekly, apparently required that their delegates should have left Geneva and returned to their respective capitals before the business was consummated. But—

"The essential points of an understanding were settled at Geneva, and surely this is not only improper but deplorable. The members of the League went to Geneva with the express purpose of meeting the Germans and admitting them to membership; and now, as it turns out, not only has Germany's admission temporarily fallen through, but three members of the League (two of them being also parties to the Agreements of Locarno), have taken the opportunity to arrive at a private arrangement of a distinctly anti-German character.

"Students of international affairs will be reminded of what happened at the London Conference of February and March, 1921. On that occasion, the three principal European Powers jointly invited the Greeks and Turks to London in the hope of restoring peace between them. As far as the Greeks and Turks were concerned, the negotiations fell through, and the Greco-Turkish War went on to a catastrophic conclusion; but the French and Italian delegates severally seized the opportunity to negotiate private agreements with the Angora delegates behind the back of their British ally, tho they were actually enjoying the hospitality of that ally's capital. In 1921, as in 1926, the French delegate was Mr. Briand."

Apart from the method and circumstances of the negotiations of this Franco-Italo-Jugo-Slav understanding of 1926, *The Economist* wonders about its significance in European affairs. The immediate aim seems to this weekly to be a reinsurance of that provision in the Versailles Treaty which forbids the union of Austria with Germany, apart from the approval of the Council of the League of Nations, and we read:

"The reemergence of Germany as a Great Power—with the Reparations question settled, the first stage in the evacuation of the Rhineland accomplished, and, most significant of all, the moral isolation of the war and post-war periods broken down, has given a shock to all those among Germany's ex-opponents who happen also to be her Continental neighbors. So long as Germany was 'down and out,' the victorious Powers were inclined to quarrel with one another over the spoils; but these minor disputes and grievances have been receding into the background with the rehabilitation of the country from whom the spoils have been taken. The first effect was the Polish-Czecho-Slovak agreement of last year. For the six years following the Armistice these two 'successor States' were more estranged by their mutual grievances in the foreground than they were drawn together by their common interest in the background. In their eventual agreement after six years of comparative failure, Locarno cast its long shadow before. Poland and Czecho-Slovakia could neither of them afford to approach the situation which awaited them at Locarno unless they could present a united front."

At Locarno, it is averred by this weekly, Germany made a great step toward readmission to the comity of Europe, and at Geneva, in spite of her non-admission to the League, she made another. The bearing of her delegates at Geneva, we are told, evoked general esteem and even admiration, and this is considered to be of greater significance than any formal act, "indispensable tho her formal admission to the League is at the earliest possible moment," and *The Economist* continues:

"The Franco-Italo-Jugo-Slav understanding is a counter-stroke to this fresh step in the restoration of Germany's prestige. It carries a stage further the Italo-Jugo-Slav Agreement which was embodied in a diplomatic instrument a few weeks earlier,

just as that Italo-Jugo-Slav Agreement itself was built upon the previous Italo-Jugo-Slav Agreement of 1924, which had accompanied the settlement of the Fiume question. We can follow back the growth of this network of reinsurance treaties still further. The year 1924 was signalized not only by the Italo-Jugo-Slav Agreement of January, but by the Franco-Czech Agreement, which was signed in the same month, and by the Italo-Czecho Agreement of the following July. In these instruments the Little Entente Powers, whose horizon had previously been confined to Hungary, and whose agreement with one another had been principally directed toward the reinsurance of the Treaty of Trianon, ventured out on to the wider European stage, and concerted with the two principal allied Powers of the European Continent for the reinsurance of the European peace treaties in general. France, of course, already had a treaty with Poland (covering a military convention), which dated from the spring of 1920. The new triple understanding of Geneva draws this network of reinsurance treaties closer, and there may be more to follow. Italy, since Signor Mussolini's passage of arms with the Bavarian Prime Minister over the Southern Tyrol, has not only come to an anti-German understanding with Jugo-Slavia and France, but has warmly supported the candidature of Poland for a permanent seat on the Council of the League. An Italo-Polish Agreement would complete the grand alliance of all the Continental European victors against all the vanquished."

"SEPTEMBER MORN"

—*The Daily Express* (London).

Referring to the recent conference of the League of Nations, about which so much disappointment has been exprest in various quarters, a special correspondent of the London *Times*, who has recently been in Geneva, advises us that to understand what happened there it is essential to visualize the conditions in which the negotiations were carried on. Diplomacy is normally slow, he points out and relates that the Locarno treaties were the result of eight months' quiet preparatory work before the eleven days of the negotiations at Locarno itself. To go farther back, the Entente Cordiale took over a year to negotiate, he recalls, and the Entente Cordiale was "between two nations only," while Locarno embraced seven, and at Geneva there were fifty. We read then:

"It is true that they were not all vitally concerned in the main issue. But none was disinterested. And they had come from every continent of the world. A Japanese was President of the Council, while a Portuguese presided over the Assembly. An Ethiopian was there. China was a candidate for a seat on the Council. South America was present in force. And instead of having months or a full year in which to reach a solution, they had ten days.

"That, then, was the first contrast between the methods of the old diplomacy and the methods of the League. Rapidity was necessary, and the intensity of the negotiations was terrific. The work of half-a-dozen days was done on one day. The situation changed not from week to week or day to day, but from hour to hour. What was settled in the morning was unsettled in the afternoon and rearranged in the evening. Sir Austen Chamberlain said he had a sixteen-hour day, and it was indeed evident at a certain moment that the pace had become too hot for him.

"But why all this need for negotiation? it may be asked. Was not the issue a perfectly simple one, the admission of Germany to the League? The answer is that this is not and can not be a simple issue. The memories of the war are far more vivid still to her Continental neighbors than they are here or in the United States, and Germany is still acutely felt to be a potential danger. Not only that, but an important part of League machinery is directly affected by the entry of Germany."

## HOW THE SOVIET MACHINE WORKS

SOVIET RUSSIA LIVES under a dual constitution, one part of which is the formal Constitution of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, we are told, and the other the Constitution of the Communist party. The formal Constitution is one of administration, according to a Russian correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, while the party Constitution provides an organized body of opinion, which is able to use the formal Constitution as a means of putting its ideas into practise. This correspondent, Arthur Ransome, who is an authority on Russian affairs, goes on to say that the essential fact of the Soviet Constitution is that it insures the towns a dominant voice in government, while leaving the peasants comparatively free to run their own affairs in their own way, and he adds:

"In a district congress, the smallest in which representation of towns and villages is united, the rural district Soviets have one delegate for every thousand of the population, the town Soviets have one delegate for every two hundred electors. This proportion is preserved throughout, but, as higher congresses consist of delegates elected by lower congresses, the effect is that the town vote is gradually strengthened as it nears the top in the All-Union Congress of Soviets. Bearing this in mind it is easy to understand how it is that altho the proportion of Communists in the village Soviets is extremely small, it grows steadily larger in the superior congresses, until it is dominant in the congresses that rule large parts of the Union, and in the Union Congress itself.

"The domination of the Communists in the legislative organs would be an unstable affair if they were liable to internal schism on points of policy, if now one section and now another succeeded in catching the support of the non-party members of congresses. It is stable because the party makes unanimity the chief object of all its internal discussions and is able to count on the unconditional support of all its members for any decision officially adopted by it. From time to time it passes resolutions covering every field of its activity; these resolutions are taken as definite directives by the great bulk of its members, and through them influence a very much greater number of persons who, while supporting the Communists, do not pay subscriptions to the party or submit themselves to the strict discipline which is binding upon party members."

Because it is realized now that what the Communist party decides to-day, the representative institutions will decree to-morrow, Mr. Ransome relates, there is much greater public interest in the congresses of the Communist party than in the congresses of Soviets. The Communist congresses are still held behind closed doors, he tells us, but their debates are reported at great length. A congress of the Communist party it appears, is attended by delegates from the local branches who, as a rule, have been discussing the more important questions which will come before it. Parenthetically, Mr. Ransome advises us that a preliminary conference without the authority of a congress usually opens the discussions which proceed throughout the country, and he continues.

"The congress is met by the Central Committee of the party and hears reports which represent the views of the Central Committee. In case of serious divergence of opinion within the Committee the congress may hear a minority as well as a majority report. It takes these reports as the starting-points of its debates. At the end of the debates it passes resolutions which

represent compromises made with the object of finding formulæ that will be supported by votes as nearly unanimous as possible. These resolutions are considered as directives binding upon the party as a whole and on the Central Committee, which the congress then proceeds to elect.

"The election of the Central Committee is only the starting-point for the renewal of the party machine. At the last congress the Central Committee elected included 63 members and 43 deputies (the number of the Central Committee is getting steadily larger). The Central Control Commission elected at the same time included 163 members, and the Central Revisional Committee included seven. When these bodies have been elected there is held what is called a 'Plenum,' consisting of the Central Committee, the Central Revisional Committee, and the members of the Præsidium of the Central Control Commission (who have in the meantime been elected). This 'Plenum' elects the Political Bureau of nine members with five deputies, the Secretariat of the Central Committee of five members with two deputies, the General Secretary of the Central Committee (at present Stalin), and an Organizing Bureau of eleven members with five deputies. It further appoints the editors of the party newspapers and the representatives of the party in the Third International."

By accumulated prestige, fear of schism, control of publication, and control of promotion in the party, Mr. Ransome further advises us, the Central Committee is in a strong position in the party to obtain support for its views, the Political Bureau is in a very strong position, while the General Secretary has an overwhelmingly strong position in both. A dissenting member of the Committee, it is pointed out, is held to have infringed discipline if he presses his views outside the Committee without its permission. That permission is given before a congress, and it is understood that in the event of those views being rejected by the congress, the dissenter will whole-heartedly support whatever other views are accepted, and we are told:

"The result is a highly centralized instrument for coming to decisions which are reflected in the Congress of Soviets and carried out by its executive organs. But the instrument is used also in the reverse way, to obtain an understanding support of its decisions by the party and eventually by large numbers outside the party. Every phase in the Government's activities is debated from top to bottom of the party. No important event or change of policy comes about without a series of conferences at which the line of the Central Committee, that controls the Government, is explained and discust. The rank and file of the party are thus kept in close touch with what is going on over their heads, while the feeling of the rank and file is reflected back to the Committee. The process is carried farther through the part played by the rank and file in the non-party organizations (trade unions, Soviets, etc.), until behind a decision of the Central Committee is ranged the whole strength of the party and that of a considerable proportion of the non-party workers."

Altho the party has latterly grown to be a body of over a million actual subscribers, Mr. Ransome points out, mere profession of adherence to its general program is not enough to gain admission to it, and he goes on to say—

"It was easy enough in 1917, when the party was struggling and liable to persecution. It was easy during the worst moments of the Civil War, for it was felt that a man's desire to join when the possession of a party ticket merely insured that he would be shot out of hand if captured by the other side (I know plenty of White officers who were captured by the Reds and are working in Russia to-day, but not one single Communist who survived being captured by the Whites) was almost a sufficient guaranty of genuine convictions. Now that the party is ruling Russia and that membership of it opens the way to a career, it is extremely careful in admitting new members. It is an extraordinarily self-conscious party. For example, it recognized that the new conditions that are accompanying Russia's economic recovery would be likely imperceptibly to bring about a change in the party attitude, and that in this way the party might lose sight of its purpose, whereupon it consciously decided that the way to insure against this was to see that the workmen in the party should be able to counteract the influence of the intelligentsia, who, it was felt, were most likely to be affected by the new conditions. There was accordingly a purge of the party that greatly reduced the percentage of intelligentsia, and when the doors were reopened they were opened under a notice more or less strictly observed of 'Workmen only.'"

## "ROUGH HOUSE" IN JAPAN'S DIET

BRUTAL FIGHTS in which members of Japan's House of Representatives indulged shortly before adjournment at the end of March are said to shame the Japanese nation, and some Japanese journals think if the Diet's manners are not improved the situation will become even more deplorable. A particularly sharp critic is the Osaka *Mainichi*, which says, "we had better dispense with such a legislative body," and believes "its abolition will not fail to promote the welfare of this nation." As the war lords of China are precipitating that country into ruin, this daily declares, "so our legislative body is dragging Japan to her downfall." The cause of the fights, it appears, was the objectionable language which a critic used in the course of his speech, and it is further related:

"A member of the Seiyuhonto prest him to correct his language, to which the Seiyukai protested by making a noise. The noise disturbed the proceedings, compelling the chairman to leave his seat. To speak the truth, secret strife had been going on before such a scene ensued. A certain member of the Kenseikai had already divulged the personal secrets of Baron Tanaka regarding the secret service funds appropriated to the Imperial Army. The Seiyukai took it as an outrage upon its leader and proposed punishing the critic, but the majority of its opponent condemned the motion. This enraged the Seiyukai, which tried to hinder the progress of the proceedings by making a noise. Overwhelmed by such a brutal protest, the Government party and its friends indulgently allowed a representative of the Opposition party to propose the punishment of the critic who divulged the personal secret of Baron Tanaka with a view to overpowering it by the strength of numbers. The representatives of the Seiyukai attacked the Kenseikai critic, insisting that he had blamed the honor of the Imperial Army and that he intended to alienate it from the nation.

"Further, the Seiyukai representative made an extraordinary allegation, calling the Kenseikai critic an agent of the Russian Communists, and suspected that the critic had money supplied by them in order to conduct a propaganda campaign on behalf of Communism. His speech infuriated the opponents of the Seiyukai. A member of the Seiyuhonto moved the punishing of that Seiyukai representative. Disputes over his proposal developed into brutal fights, during which some sustained physical injuries."

The *Mainichi* goes on to say that the Seiyukai charged that the Kenseikai critic fabricated the facts in order to hurt the personal honor of Baron Tanaka, and supported this contention with the denial made by the War Minister General Ugaki. The government representative, we are told, refused to recognize as true the alleged treason of the Kenseikai's critic, and this newspaper continues—

"We are not in a position to pronounce our judgment as to which side is justifiable. The truth can only be ascertained by the legal examination of the judicial authorities. As long as such an ugly dispute goes on in the Diet, animosity between or among the parties in it will grow worse. It will become an affair of personal feeling. If any member of the Diet is suspected of any offense, moral or legal, it is necessary to institute legal proceedings for the purpose of rectifying and maintaining discipline of the legislature, but in instituting such proceedings, great precaution must be taken. To attempt to lay blame on others for no good reason is highly objectionable. We must be careful of the personal honor of others.

"Judging from the prevailing sentiments in the Diet, no one is careful of his responsibility, nor does he care for the personal honor of others. The Seiyukai representative said that the Kenseikai's critic deserves the penalty of death. Such harsh and indecent language naturally hurts the susceptibilities of the opponents. This provocation seems to have been a prearranged plan for political operations by the Seiyukai. We shall not, however, be harsh and severe with the Seiyukai alone. We are of the opinion that the Kenseikai's critic must also bear the consequences."

According to the Tokyo *Asahi*, the "vulgarity and brutal action" in the House of Representatives, or Diet, are disgusting and it declares that the roughness of the members causes the moral sense of the nation to deteriorate.

# DO SUN-SPOTS AFFECT THE EARTH?

DO SUN-SPOTS AFFECT RADIO? During the last few months there has been an almost unprecedented increase in the activity of the sun, as indicated by the number of sun-spots. One large group of spots, a hundred and fifty thousand miles long, with the largest spot twenty thousand miles in diameter, has passed across the face of the sun four times. Coupled with this activity there have been magnetic disturbances on the earth and also brilliant displays of aurora borealis. On the 26th of January one of the severest magnetic storms on record was recorded. With this came serious disruptions of telegraph lines, in some places preventing communication, and in other places producing earth currents so strong that it was possible to transmit messages for many miles without the use of batteries. At the same time the international radio broadcasting tests were in progress, and, according to many radio engineers, they were not nearly as successful as had been hoped. Says James Stokley, a staff writer for Science Service, Washington, in one of its weekly "illustrated features":

Science Service, Washington, D. C.

"SUN-SPOTS ARE WHIRLPOOLS"

This spectroheliograph of sun-spots shows their spiral structure. It was taken at Mt. Wilson Observatory in California.

"What relation is known between the spots and the magnetic and electrical conditions of the earth? Is it possible to observe the approach of a spot to the center of the solar disk, and to predict therefrom that a magnetic storm is imminent? Apparently, the matter is not nearly so simple.

"The sun undergoes a definite cycle of activity. Once in a little over eleven years, the spots are numerous, while between two maxima the sun is almost devoid of spots, and is in a quiescent state. We have accurate records of the number of sun-spots since the year 1610.

"Spots are cooler than the surrounding solar surface. That is why they look dark. But they are really brighter than the brightest arc lamp on earth. At the center of each spot is the darkest part which is called the umbra, while around it is a lighter region called the penumbra. With the use of a special eyepiece on the telescope, one may look at the sun; but most studies are made with the aid of photography.

"By means of the spectroheliograph, invented by Dr. George Ellery Hale, of the Mt. Wilson Observatory in California, it is possible to make a photograph in the light of a single color. In this way many solar details can be observed which no one had ever seen.

"Photographs of a sun-spot with such an instrument show a spiral structure. 'Sun-spots are whirlpools,' says Dr. Charles G. Abbot, director of the Smithsonian Institution's Astrophysical Observatory, and one of the leading authorities on the sun. 'Gases from within are rising outward to the sun's surface. This upward motion toward a region of diminished pressure cools the gases by expansion, and makes the darkening. Arrived at the sun's surface, the gases spread abroad, making the penumbra. Centrifugal force tends to lower the pressure at the center, so that light gases from above are sucked back through the umbral region.'

"The sun-spots are also magnetic. Some years ago, Prof. Pieter Zeeman, of the University of Amsterdam, Holland, discovered that when the light from a source within a powerful magnetic field was examined with a spectroscope, the lines that appear are doubled. Using this discovery, Professor Hale was able to prove the magnetism of the sun-spots and the surrounding areas.

"Apparently, the sun-spots only influence the earth when they are on the center of the solar disk, as we see it. The sun rotates unevenly, for its equatorial region moves faster than its poles, and so spots that appear at the eastern edge pass over to the western edge in about 14 days. In another 14 days, unless the spot vanishes in the meantime, they reappear at the eastern edge, ready for another passage across the disk.

"If we think of the spots as sending out some sort of energy, which travels directly out from the spot, then it will only be when the spot is on a line with the earth that we will feel the effects. This is a subject that has been studied very completely by Dr. Louis A. Bauer, of the Carnegie Institution.

"Terrestrial weather is another phenomenon which may be connected with solar activity, and this is also a subject of study in many laboratories and observatories.

"The spots are now on the increase. In August, 1923, they were at the minimum, and the last maximum before that occurred in July, 1917. Therefore, if the period is the normal eleven years, the maximum should come in 1928. However, the great spot activity of the last few months seems to indicate, according to Dr. Bauer, that there will be an early maximum—that it will occur either this year or in 1927, considerably ahead of schedule. Another possibility, suggested by another eminent solar authority, Dr. Frederick Slocum, of the Van Vleck Observatory of Wesleyan University, is that the maximum will occur on schedule time but will be unusually intense.

"It might be imagined that the sun would be cooler when there are many spots, because the dark areas would reduce the amount of surface that is sending out heat. But compared to the whole solar area they are so small that this tendency is negligible, and actually the effect is similar to that of stirring up an open fire with a poker, which brings fresh coals to the surface. When the sun is most active we may, according to Dr. Abbot, get as much as 3 per cent. more solar heat than at the minimum.

"'Curiously, however,' Dr. Abbot continues, 'most of our world's land surface is a little cooler at sun-spot maximum. Possibly this may be caused by increased cloudiness at that time. For if it were more cloudy, more solar rays would be reflected away, and there would be fewer reaching the earth's surface to warm it. Increased temperature at sun-spot maximum is not universal on the earth's surface. After all, the weather

is very complicated, and the paradoxical observations of lower temperature when the sun is sending us more radiation may have an explanation in the change of wind directions, due to the unequal effects of solar heat in clear and hazy regions.'"

## GLASS THAT WILL BEND

YOU REMEMBER THE OLD TALE says *The Glass Container* (New York), of how a banished architect returned to Rome and appealed to Tiberius that he might remain in his native land. He presented the Emperor with a glass cup, which the latter much admired. To insure further favor, he then asked the return of the cup and threw it upon the floor with much force, causing it to be dented but not broken. He restored the cup to its original condition by means of a hammer. The Emperor was amazed and inquired whether others knew the secret, and, being assured that they did not, ordered the artist beheaded. He feared that if such knowledge should be imparted to others, they might make gold and silver worthless. We read further:

"Dr. Fritz Pollak and Dr. Kurt Ripper of Vienna have no fear of fatal consequences. In these days of progress new scientific developments are welcomed. In our opinion glass has already proved itself of far more value than gold or silver—figuring in terms of beneficial results to mankind in general.

"Their new malleable glass is said to be non-splintable, ten times clearer than ordinary glass, and easily bent. A ball of the substance, when dropt on the floor, will bounce better than a golf ball. It will absorb any kind of dye, and delicate vegetable dyes can be used to color it. It can be made into imitation meerschaum pipes, cigar-holders, fancy umbrella handles and door knobs. In many instances it can be used in place of rubber or vulcanite. Its uses as suitable material for automobile windshields seem apparent. One valuable property of this glass is that it will transmit the ultra-violet ray and, therefore, can be used as a shelter for patients requiring sun treatment—also for greenhouses.

"J. C. Vredenburg, who is backing this glass commercially, looks at it from the standpoint of the woman of fashion. He has perfected machinery for making glass beads of this substance. No longer will the well-drest woman fear the breaking of the thread on which her beads are strung. She well knows the consequence of such a catastrophe—the whole string of beads falls off. With this new substance the beads are an integral part of the dress. They can not drop off. The beads are lustrous and glow beautifully when held up to the light.

"This substance can be bought in liquid form and poured from a bottle—cold.

"Concerning this new glass, the weekly magazine, *Motor*, has this to say:

"'Applied to motor-car windows and windscreens the new material would have the transparency, whiteness and durability of glass, with a degree of flexibility that removes all dangers from splinters and jagged fractures.

"'It is an organic (non-mineral) substance. It is sufficiently hard to be safe from accidental scratching, yet flexible enough to bend under stress to a marked extent without fracture. It can be broken with the bare hands without risk, because the edges of the fracture are not sharp and jagged.'

"If all these claims are true a new era may be dawning in the glass industry. The millennium is not yet. This is only a step, but a fairly long one, apparently. The possibilities seem many."

Keystone View photograph

CAN THIS BE GLASS?

Here is Mr. Vredenburg handling some of the new malleable glass he is to market in England. At the left he is pouring some of it in liquid form from a bottle. At the right he is bending a strip of it to show its flexibility.

## DISAPPEARING DISEASES

CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES seem to be dying out, according to a paper by Dr. C. E. S. Flemming, of Bradford-on-Avon, England, printed in *The British Medical Journal* (London). Dr. Flemming gives figures issued by the British Ministry of Health, from which it appears that the decrease in the general British death-rate from the period 1871-'80 to 1924 is 43 per cent., while individual diseases such as diphtheria, typhoid, scarlet-fever and tuberculosis have decreased 50 to 97 per cent. As for smallpox, its decrease is actually 100 per cent., not a single case having been reported in the year last named! This, he thinks, is a striking record of the disappearance in varying degree of a group of wide-spread and serious maladies. In the defeat of each, medicine, curative and preventive, may justly claim to have had a share, but general improvement in conditions of life must have had a large influence. He writes:

"Except, perhaps, in the case of rabies, it is doubtful whether the medical profession can demand credit for the immediate, international, direct, and entire control of any one disease. We pride ourselves and our health administration on the reduction in the death-rate of phthisis; but figures for the years 1847 to 1924 show a long steady decline. What influence had the Local Government Act of 1875? During the thirty years preceding it the rate per million had declined by 1,000, during the thirty years succeeding it the rate declined by 1,100. It does not appear that any decrease in the death-rate followed the discovery of the infecting organism, or that any influence has been exerted by sanatorium treatment and the general campaign against tuberculosis which have been so actively carried on during the last twenty years. The only remarkable point is that the rate rushed up in a startling manner during the years of the war, to fall immediately the war ceased.

"The infectious diseases already noticed naturally occurred to me as the most notable of disappearing diseases, but there are others. Such, for instance, is gout. How rarely now, compared with forty years ago, does one see a classical case of acute gout! Is this decline due solely to dietetic reasons, chiefly to the greatly decreased consumption of port wine and beer, and so only one of the contingent results in the decrease in alcoholism?

"How seldom now, compared with thirty years ago, does one have to treat a serious case of acute rheumatism, so-called rheu-

matic fever. If this is not merely a personal experience, what is the explanation of the diminution in the number of these cases?

"In a list of disappearing diseases in ordinary surgery, I should be inclined to put first anemia; it seems not long since one was always attending not one but several cases of chlorosis, chiefly, tho by no means only, among girls of the servant or working class; now how comparatively rare these patients are. Better conditions of life, of home and workshop, the stopping of child labor, shorter hours of work, better food, more sunlight and air, more rational dress, more outdoor recreation, and last, but by no means least, better teeth—all of these things have, I suppose, been instrumental in this change; and with the decrease there must have been a decrease in gastric ulcer, headache, heart failure and phthisis. Also, I assume, due to the healthier and happier life is the decrease in the number of cases of hysteria, which not long ago were so frequent among the young women whose physical and mental energies were unnaturally restricted.

"Another disease that is much less prevalent is rickets; this is due no doubt to better conditions of life. There are many conditions which are much less frequently met with now, which can, perhaps, hardly be described as dying diseases, because they are merely the result of the more effective treatment in an early stage of some disease or deformed condition. Such, for instance, are strangulated hernia, daily becoming less frequent, for the obvious reason that hernias are cured before they become strangulated; peritonitis, which thirty years ago was probably in nine cases out of ten neglected appendicitis; persistent headaches, due to errors of refraction.

"Lupus, which is now treated early and successfully, and gastric ulcer, which is now actually cured in hospital by the physician or, failing him, by the surgeon, may be only apparently less frequent, for they, like many other conditions, have possibly, on account of their long duration, given rise to a false impression of their prevalence.

"Some conditions may appear to be less frequent because it is no longer fashionable to look for them or to talk about them—such, for example, as movable kidney and displaced uterus, both at one time the delight of the seeker after sympathy. So, no doubt, in due time 'blood-pressure' will become a less fashionable and less prevalent complaint.

"Altho it is not a disease, I almost think that we might add to the list of disappearing diseases, senility; if it is not disappearing, there is much evidence that its onset is postponed by several years."

There is little profit in merely registering the fact of the decline of a disease unless at the same time we can form some idea of the causes. Dr. Flemming says on this point:

"Are we ever justified in concluding that any diseases naturally get less virulent and then disappear? What is the reason of the undoubted milder type of some of the infectious diseases—such, for example, as smallpox? Is it due to vaccination and an inherited immunity? If so, why in the recent epidemic in Gloucester was there no difference in the character of the disease in the unvaccinated, whether they were the children of vaccinated parents, or of one or two generations of unvaccinated parents?

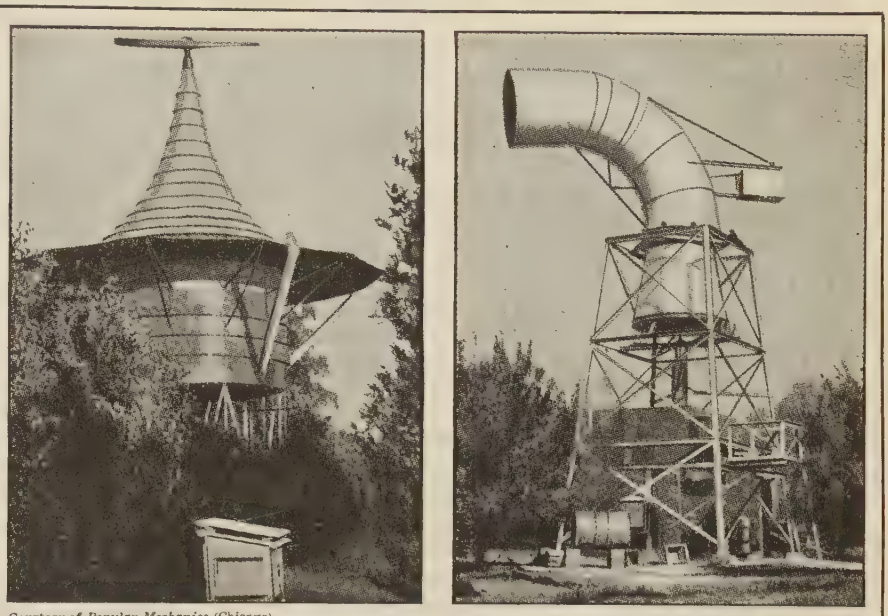
"Why is it that scarlet-fever has become so much less serious? There can be no question of artificial immunity, and one can hardly think that the mere isolation of some of the cases can account for this alteration. Altho, judging by the analogy of diphtheria, it may be argued that isolation may have some influence in affecting virulence, the earlier cases in an epidemic of diphtheria are generally of a very mild type; as the epidemic increases the type becomes more virulent; if, however, the earliest cases are effectively treated and isolated, there is not the same increase in virulence.

"Is not the disappearance of an infective disease due to altered conditions which render its continuance difficult? Given the old conditions, would it not reappear?

"Are we to look forward to a time when, having been freed from all diseases, we shall, like the anti-vaccinators, lulled into a false sense of security, forget the forces that drove them out, and, relapsing into the old conditions—an unprepared, a non-immunized, and non-resisting community—be attacked with devastating effect?"

## BRINGING DOWN WARM AIR TO SAVE ORANGES

CALIFORNIA FRUIT-GROWERS have learned that it is possible to reach up above the trees and protect their fruit from frost by bringing down the warmer air from above the orchards, we are told by N. C. McLoud in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago). To do this they have been working with ingenious machines known as "windjammers," intended to mix the warm air above with the cold layer near the ground. The process has brought interesting results. We read:



Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago)

"WINDJAMMERS" THAT WARM CALIFORNIA ORCHARDS

Two types of wind-mixers used in California. Both are described in the accompanying article.

"This method of orchard protection had its origin in work of the United States Weather Bureau in demonstrating that there is strong temperature inversion on the average frosty night in Southern California, and that the air at the ground is several degrees colder than that above the tree-tops. The findings caused inventors to attack the problem of keeping the air well mixed and preventing its formation in strata.

"More than one device along this line failed to meet the tests of actual use. The latest type is said to furnish adequate protection for ten acres. In this outfit there is a pipe of large diameter stretching up into the air for a distance of thirty-five feet. The apparatus uses artificial heat in addition to its function of mixing the layers of air. The pipe starts vertically at a point twenty-five feet from the ground, and is built in the form of an elbow, causing the upper end to be horizontal. The base is supported by an open framework. Below the lower end of the pipe there is a large oil-burning furnace. An airplane propeller, between furnace and pipe, forces heated air upward and causes it to be discharged toward the tree-tops. The warm current thus is sent forth to mix with the air lying above the orchard, to spread a protective wave over the trees.

"Another machine is of rather unusual design, which gives it similarity to a Chinese temple. This outfit is built entirely of steel, on a concrete foundation, and equipped with a gasoline motor of 120 horse-power, geared to a vertical shaft. At the summit of the structure, forty feet above ground, is an airplane propeller, connected with the shaft, and revolving at 700 turns to the minute. Operation of the propeller is intended to bring down warm air from above the trees, sending it through the tanklike 'barrel' beneath the roof. In this barrel an oil-burning furnace gives added heat to the descending current, and the blast is then directed among the trees. At a point fifty feet

Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York)

THE MOST POWERFUL BRITISH LOCOMOTIVE

Especially designed for assisting trains up heavy grades. Note how the weight is distributed over a long wheelbase.

from the outlet, the temperature is raised 5 degrees Fahrenheit without the furnace, and 8 degrees when the furnace is in operation.

"Another form of machine, of simple construction, uses a fifteen-inch galvanized sheet-iron pipe, extending upward for thirty-five feet. Near the base is a forty-inch centrifugal blower operated by a gasoline motor, to create suction for drawing the warm air from above the tree-tops. The descending air is divided between two outlets, one throwing a current downward against the ground, and the other forcing it horizontally over the tops of the trees. Small oil-burners supply additional heat for the currents. Without the furnaces in operation, the discharged air averages 6 to 7 degrees higher than the outer air at the same elevation. The furnaces increase this difference to 35 degrees.

"Orchard heating has passed through long evolution. In the first attempts, coal baskets made of large-mesh wire screen were set in the orchards at the rate of forty baskets to the acre. This gave good results, and brought the development of heaters burning oil. The first heaters had low stacks, and these were followed by high-stack outfits which gave better combustion and less smoke. The use of heaters on a large scale, however, creates a serious smoke nuisance, and properly developed windjammers are looked upon as the solution of this problem as well as that of actual protection.

"Oil-heaters are used also in the cranberry bogs on the Columbia River, where it is not possible to provide frost protection by flooding the bogs as practised in Wisconsin and New Jersey. With the use of these outfits there is nearly 7 degrees increase in the temperature at the surface of the vines."

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**BRITAIN'S BIGGEST LOCOMOTIVE** — The largest and most powerful locomotive ever built in Great Britain, recently placed in service there, is said by *The Scientific American* (New York), from which we quote the following descriptive paragraphs, to embody many novel features in its design. We read:

"It was built for the London and Northeastern Railway, for pushing service. In this work it is as powerful as two or three helpers, which hitherto had been necessary in carrying coal-trains weighing about 900 tons over a stretch of two miles, on which the grade has a rise of 2.5 feet in every hundred feet. The total length of the run up-grade is seven miles. The locomotive weighs 398,804 pounds of which 322,308 pounds are carried on two sets of driving wheels, one at each end of the locomotive. As will be seen from the illustration, the engine consists of two distinct locomotive units. Each of these has three cylinders, one on each side of the frames and one between the frames. All the six cylinders are 18½ inches in diameter and 26-inch stroke. The driving wheels are 56 inches in diameter. The steam pressure is 180 and with 85 per cent. cut off, a tractive force of 72,940 pounds is developed. Because the rails on English railways are rather light for a locomotive of this weight, it was necessary, in getting out the design, to pay careful attention to the distribution of the weight. Hence, as will be noticed, the load is distributed over a considerable length of wheelbase. The maximum load on any axle is 41,093 pounds of which 158,984 pounds are on the front group of drivers and 162,324 pounds on the rear group. The front tender carries water only, for which it has a capacity of 2,800 gallons. The rear tender has a capacity of 2,200 gallons of water and seven tons of coal."

## ARE COLLEGE MEN EDUCATED?

NOT WHEN THEY HAVE JUST GRADUATED. The best that can be said is that they have been given a good start. Life will educate them then, if they are the right kind. The importance of education is emphasized constantly by the fact that so many men responsible for great enterprises, refer to it in public addresses. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific, addressing the annual banquet of the American Railway Engineering Association in Chicago, drew attention rather sharply, as others have done before him, to the mental attitude of the average college man upon entering industry. Mr. Beatty believed these young men do a great deal, frequently, to interfere with their own progress. Many of them seem to imagine themselves fitted for positions at the top. Many are more concerned with the amount of salary to be earned immediately than with seeking the position offering the largest chances for advancement. We read in an editorial discussion of President Beatty's address in *The Railway Review* (Chicago):

"The point forgotten by many college graduates is that education does not come from books alone. Few students, perhaps, see much sense in algebra or trigonometry. Quite often these studies are referred to by young men and young women as just so much 'hooey.' They forget apparently, that in, perhaps, the largest number of cases, these tiresome subjects are intended to teach concentration, to develop brain power. No doctor of medicine is graduated into immediate competent usefulness. Engineers are not made in college. Only the foundation is laid. It is the after development, the experience of years, the intelligent application in real life of the things they have learned in college that puts the value on these graduates.

"There is never any competition between skilled and unskilled labor. An untrained man reaches his maximum earning power at twenty-two, according to accepted records. At that age the average income is $10.20 a week, and the tragic part of it is that unless he rises above this average class the untrained man continues at that rate the remainder of his life, or at least until he is fifty-five.

"A future engineer pursues his studies in high school and college until he is about twenty-two. The average wage for which he begins work after graduation very often is little better than that given an apprentice, but his advancement is rapid. At twenty-five his income usually is more than double that of the untrained man, and ten years after graduation, if he has the right stuff in him, he is earning from $60 to $80 a week, and often very much more. According to the best figures obtainable, the average life earnings of an unskilled laborer are about $20,000.

"If a college graduate has the sense, the ambition, to get ahead in the world he can run rings around the uneducated, untrained man before he is fifty years old. Many college graduates fail to make rapid advancement because they are running around with the brakes on, and by brakes is meant the too prevalent disposition to look for soft snaps and high pay. Of course, if there were not some slow-pokes in the world, if every one went ahead at top speed, the world would be in turmoil. So perhaps there is some compensation in having a certain number of dumb-bells in industry."

## HOME-GROWN RUBBER

THE PROBLEM WHICH RESULTED when Great Britain restricted her supply of rubber may be solved by growing rubber at home. At all events, an attempt in this direction is to be made, according to Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington), which reports that the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been trying out seeds and plants of various rubber-producing species in experimental gardens. Letters to THE DIGEST from the Department stress the fact that the stage of advising the public to undertake such plantings has not been reached. "While it is possible," we are told, "that rubber-producing species can be found that are adapted to conditions in the United States and suited to mechanical extraction, the experiments have not been carried far enough as yet to warrant us in offering material for distribution." Says Science Service, however:

"Botanists name a long list of plants which will produce the milky sap containing rubber. The most important of these to-day is the Para rubber tree, originally from the Amazon Valley but later used to start the vast plantations in the East Indies that are now supplying the world with most of its rubber.

"'Healthy seedlings of the Para rubber tree have been grown at the United States plant-introduction gardens near Miami, and are being transplanted to different conditions of soil and exposure,' Dr. W. A. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, states in his annual report to Congress. The collection of rubber plants now growing at Miami includes altogether about twenty different types.

"'Rubber-plants that are natives of dry regions are being tested in California, in the coast regions as well as in the interior valleys,' he continues. 'Several dry-country rubber-plants are known in Mexico, while others are reported in South America, Africa, and Madagascar. The production of rubber from the Mexican guayule plant has been investigated by a private corporation, and the stage of agricultural practicability is believed to have been reached in California.

"'Desert types of rubber-plants are being grown in the lower valley of the Colorado River, and the possibilities of one of the common milkweeds are being studied, because it grows well on waste lands and produces a large quantity of rubber-bearing material readily and cheaply. Cultivation might extend over large areas, if ways of utilizing the substance were perfected.

"'This plant is widely scattered in southern Arizona and the desert regions of Sonora and southern California, and it also grows in small ravines and gullies of barren hillsides a few miles from the coast of Lower California. Some of the plants grow so large that they form dense masses more than six feet high and ten feet across.'

"If any of the rubber-bearing species does show a willingness to produce rubber in the United States in worth-while quantities, many economic problems would still have to be solved before rubber-growing could be done on a commercial scale.

"The research chemist would have to work out new means of getting the rubber out of the sap, certainly a cheaper and better way. In case one or more of the lesser-known plants were to be used, for which no method of extraction is now known, a new method would have to be developed. And even then, the chemists might come along any day with a cheap synthetic rubber that would stretch as far as the best of nature's product."

The following press bulletin on the possibilities of rubber production in Florida, just issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry, apparently indicates the extent to which government experts are willing to commit themselves in this direction:

"As yet there is no information to indicate the practicability of rubber-planting in Florida. Several species of rubber-producing plants grow well in Florida, but there is no assurance that commercial cultivation would be profitable in competition with the East Indian rubber industry. The Hevea or Para rubber tree of Brazil, which is cultivated extensively in the East Indies, is supposed to require strictly tropical conditions. It has not been tested in Florida, tho experiments are now being made. Even if the trees should grow as well as in the East Indies, labor for tapping would cost more in Florida. Mechanical extraction processes may be developed that will change the outlook of planting possibilities, but of this there can be no assurance in advance.

"Most of the popular accounts of rubber-trees in Florida relate to the so-called 'Assam' rubber-tree, the same species that is often grown as a house-plant in the North. In Florida and also in California this species thrives in the open air and grows into a large tree, tho not always containing rubber. Many experimental plantings have been made in tropical countries, but the results have not been favorable.

"Investigations of the possibilities of rubber-growing in the United States are being made by this Department in Florida and elsewhere, but until more information is available, correspondents are not advised to make large-scale plantings or to invest in rubber-planting enterprises, unless they have a special interest in working out the experimental problems."

Information just received by THE DIGEST from a correspondent in Dallas, Texas is to the effect that Texas is now producing rubber in commercial quantities from the guayule plant, grown at an altitude of four to five thousand feet in the arid southwestern part of the State. About fifteen tons of rubber per week is now being shipped to the East from this source, it is claimed. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, asked to verify this information, replies as follows:

"So far as our records show, there is but one rubber company operating in the Texas regions. It is our understanding that they are in position to prepare about one ton of rubber per day. It is possible that this activity has been enlarged or some other company has also taken up production in this region. However, it is certain that at the present time this rubber is being extracted from guayule plants that have been growing wild throughout this region, and that this therefore represents a collection operation which could not be expanded indefinitely without exhausting the wild supply.

"Favorable experimental work on the feasibility of guayule planting has been undertaken chiefly in California and Arizona by a private company. From the evidence now available, it would appear that the planting and field propagation of guayule is still in the experimental stage so that we have not felt that at the present time there was sufficient information available in regard to methods of handling seedlings in nurseries, of field planting of the young plants, or as to the most desirable locations for field planting to warrant even a suggestion of general cultivation of guayule on the part of farmers."

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**THE HIGHER THE LOWER**—Electric machinery has a lower effectiveness at great heights, we are told in *Elektrotechnik und Maschinenbau*, by A. Lubowsky of the Allgemeine Elektricitäts-Gesellschaft. The following abstract is taken from *The Electrical World* (New York):

"Standard electrical engineering practise, based on conditions obtaining at average altitudes, may fail to give good results in very hilly countries. In the case of electrical machinery, as a result of the reduced air density, there is a shrinkage in the amount of heat given off. German standard practise may be adopted for altitudes up to 3,280 feet, but British and American regulations provide for a reduction in the nominal efficiency of a machine used at high altitudes. For heavily loaded machines this reduction is reckoned at 1 per cent. for each 328 feet above 3,280 feet. The same rule applies to transformers.

"For these, however, the same normal output capacity may be maintained by increasing the size of the oil receptacles. Mr. Lubowsky states that altitude has a negligible effect on the breaking strength of materials utilized in high-tension apparatus. This does not, however, apply to discharge pressures in the air, which are reduced in proportion to the decrease in air density.

"It is agreed that the normal strength of a high-tension apparatus decreases with increases in altitude in the same proportion as the nominal power of a machine. In high-tension transmission lines the section of the conductors should be such that no corona effect is produced. Working pressure should be reduced 1 per cent. for each 328 foot increase in altitude. Thus a line transmitting 100,000 volts at sea-level would be suitable for only 50,000 volts at an altitude of 16,400 feet. At such an altitude the section size of conductors to transmit 100,000 volts would require to be that of a 200,000-volt line at sea-level."

# CLASSICAL DAYS REVIVED AT NEW YORK'S ART MUSEUM

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM ACQUIRES a new "wing," which in size and importance might stand for a whole museum in some less fortunate community. This wing was long in growing, however, having to wait ten years from its inception till the city fathers could recover from the war strain and furnish the needed money for its completion. From 1916 to 1923 it had to remain an empty shell, void of any walls except those which are necessary for the support of the floors and roof. Now it has had its completion according to the plans drawn by McKim, Mead and White. The new wing with its twenty-nine rooms gives charming glimpses of antiquity chiefly, with a neighboring association of modern periods so as not to seem too rigidly scholastic. Initiation is made through a court that provides "a veritable glimpse of Pompeii." Turning to the lively reactions of Henry McBride of the New York *Sun*, we read of this and other features:

"The theme is a peristyle surrounding a garden, such as the Romans might have built in their villas along the shores of the Bay of Naples. No one house was used as a model, but the court was composed of elements from various sources in the period. There is a marble basin in the center with a fountain and splashing water, surrounded by flower beds and evergreen cedars. Dr. Robinson explains that it had been intended to use Italian cypresses, but their importation is now prohibited; also other plants that were part of the original scheme and which were 'correct' refused to do their archeological duty, and promptly faded away. The effect as a whole, however, is eminently satisfactory, and, in particular, emphasizes the importance of color in the ancient Roman scheme.

"The total dimensions of the court are ninety-seven by one hundred and twenty-nine feet, and the colonnade is twenty-six feet wide on each of the four sides. In so huge a place as the Metropolitan Museum has now become the new court will provide a grateful refuge for those overcome by too much study. It is a tranquil place, suitable for rest and esthetic meditation. Also this has been gained at no loss of exhibition space, since the colonnade is used for certain exhibits now shown more effectively than was before possible.

"In addition to the Roman court, other points of special interest in the new exhibition include a remarkable bedroom from the Palazzo Sagredo in Venice; a superb capital from the Temple of Artemis at Sardis; the new installation of the famous Altman collection; a carved mantelpiece by St. Gaudens; the new rooms devoted to American sculpture, and new rooms devoted to prints by the old masters."

Photographs by courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

POMPEII REPRODUCED IN NEW YORK

Imitating the peristyle of a Roman villa this court to the new wing of the Metropolitan Museum introduces us at once into antiquity which is the characteristic note of the whole.

Such are the high spots in the new revelations. While the court is "copied," the veritable gem of antiquity is the capital from the Temple of Artemis, concerning which a more detailed account is furnished by Mr. H. I. Brock of the New York *Times:*

"Off this lobby to the west —connecting also with the Roman court—opens the large square room, called the Sardis Gallery, where stands perhaps the finest architectural relic in the entire museum—the magnificent Ionic capital, and fragments of the column which supported it, taken from the Temple of Artemis at Sardis.

"Both capital and column are on a colossal scale, so that, as they are set up, they occupy the center of the room almost to the ceiling. Even so, all but a few feet of the column, at base and top, remain unrepresented. The capital, a superb example of carving in a stone now mellowed into an inimitable rose color, and dating from the fourth century B. C., is so admirably preserved that it is virtually intact, and is officially declared to be 'the most splendid example of its order to be found in any museum.'

"It is seen publicly now for the first time since its removal from Sardis in 1922. It constitutes, tho the gem of the collection, only a part of the antiquities included in those discovered at the Lydian capital by Howard Crosby Butler, and his associates, which were assigned to the American excavators by the Turkish Government, and by them presented to the Metropolitan. The other Sardis exhibits will be installed later.

"This Ionic capital from the Temple of Artemis is far the most important of the new things to be seen upon the first floor of the new wing. Indeed, this floor is otherwise chiefly occupied by exhibits removed from other parts of the building, and therefore, many of them, well known to a considerable public, tho even to that public some of them, now for the first time properly displayed, will have a significance and a beauty that have been

only dimly appreciated before. This is particularly true of the fine Cypriote sarcophagi in the Censola collection, which are now set in a good light and so spaced that the sculptures on them can be studied."

Curious readers of the recent books by Osbert and Sacheverell Sitwell—"Southern Baroque Art" and "Discursions on Travel, Art, and Life" will go to the "Sagredo bedroom" for verification of the baroque enthusiasms of these challenging writers. In quoting we return to Mr. McBride:

"The Palazzo Sagredo bedroom is considered one of the unique treasures of the Metropolitan Museum, but has had to wait a number of years before it could be properly shown. It was acquired in Venice in 1906 by Robert W. De Forest, and has been stored ever since in the museum's basement. It is a splendid example of eighteenth-century Venetian art, and is quite capable of making the Sitwell family, of London, who are never tired of extolling the wonders of baroque art, mad with envy. It shows a gorgeous bed in an alcove, lit with side lights just as it was in Venice, and the first thing the fortunate sleeper in such a bed could see, upon awakening, was an array of beautifully carved cupids festooning the ceiling, and clinging to the portals.

"Preston Remington, of the museum's staff, thinks these cupids were carved by Mazetti and Statio. As he says, these amorini are beautifully postured and carved. He also adds that the room as a whole, 'is excellent proof that there need be little connection between the baroque and the vulgar. It is also a valuable reminder that delicacy and refinement are only too often mere masques for esthetic anemia.'

"The St. Gaudens mantelpiece, now given a place of honor in the new gallery of American sculpture, was presented to the museum by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., and was executed in 1881-82 for the residence at Fifty-seventh street and Fifth Avenue. The mantelpiece is the joint work of Augustus St. Gaudens and John La Farge. St. Gaudens contributed the two caryatids of Numidian marble that support the lintel, and La Farge designed the overmantel which has been carried out in mosaic. The two figures by St. Gaudens are considered to rank among his finest productions, and as they are practically unknown to the general public, it is thought they will arouse great interest.

"Among the other objects shown in the new wing and appearing to greater advantage than ever before may be cited the museum's Wedgwood, the collection of Mexican majolica, eighteenth century enamels and watches, European glass, Italian majolicas and ancient specimens of the goldsmith's art."

Drawing upon Mr. Edward Robinson's catalog for additional matter, we read:

"We are exhibiting for the first time a number of pieces which we have been fortunate enough to acquire quite recently, and which easily rank among the most important in our collection.

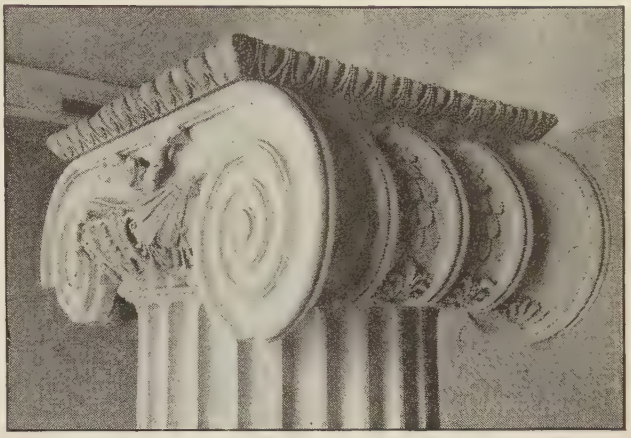
"We may mention first a bronze hydria, a truly magnificent product of Greek craftsmanship, placed temporarily in the northern colonnade of Wing K. It was evidently highly esteemed also in antiquity, for it has an inscription stating that it served as a prize in the games of the Argive Hera. Tho there are many beautiful Greek water jars, this may be pronounced as probably one of the finest; for in design and execution it is one of those perfect objects that belong in a class by themselves. Fortunately it is in excellent preservation, and we can enjoy it to-day in every detail, just as the Greek artist made it. Only the color is different, for it has assumed a lovely blue-green patina. The shape has the sturdy yet harmonious proportions prevalent in the middle of the fifth century, and the decoration is kept very simple, to conform with the quiet dignity of the form."

Mr. Robinson, as director, has been at special pains, we are told, to give the credit where it is due—to the staff of the museum, of all ranks. In his catalog statement we read:

"It has been the result of museum team-work. The heads of the several departments represented in the wing have worked out for themselves the color scheme of their respective galleries, including walls, case-linings, etc., and the objects have been arranged either by them or other members of the departments. The mechanical work also has been done almost entirely by men in the regular service of the museum, painters, carpenters, case-builders, movers, and others, to whom great credit is due for the skill with which they have overcome troublesome problems, and the spirit with which they have worked together to produce a result worthy of the museum."

## CARVING UP HARVARD

AN IDEA OF COLLEGE ORGANIZATION that the late President Wilson, when at the head of Princeton, seemed eager to establish there has in a modified form been proposed by the Education Committee of the Harvard Student Council. The institution at Cambridge is seen to have



UNRIVALED IN ANY MUSEUM

The most splendid example of a carved Ionic capital, from the Temple of Artemis in Sardis.

grown unwieldy from a social, cultural standpoint, and the plan is to divide the student body transversely so as to make a number of colleges within the main university. This, in a measure, is a copy of the English university model, only, the proposed arrangement is intended to apply to the three upper classes. Freshmen, whom it is planned to limit to 825 or 850, would seem to form a sort of primary university group, to be assimilated later in the individual college groups. Within this group, provision is also made for a settlement of the vexed Harvard question of selection. The report as given to the press states that "the majority of Harvard students would heartily oppose the exclusion of any class, or race or sect," and it points out the danger that "Harvard students may be reduced to a type by excluding 'the unassimilables' too largely." It adds:

"The great object to be striven for is to avoid all extremes and preserve a certain proportion between all more or less unassimilable groups. There should not be more than 10 per cent. of the latter at the most.

"The restriction, it is held, will work an improvement in the social life of the college and fulfil the purpose to educate cultured gentlemen, who shall be prepared in all the qualities of mind and character and personality to assume positions of active, helpful leadership in the world.

"One of the major defects of Harvard education is the failure of a very large and apparently increasing number of undergraduates to reap the benefits of that larger life of the college which promotes culture as distinct from mere knowledge."

The proposal to divide Harvard into colleges is based on "the need for a centrifugal force to draw diverse types of undergraduates together in close units of academic and social fellowship." The present force working through the various clubs is apparently centripetal. The report continues:

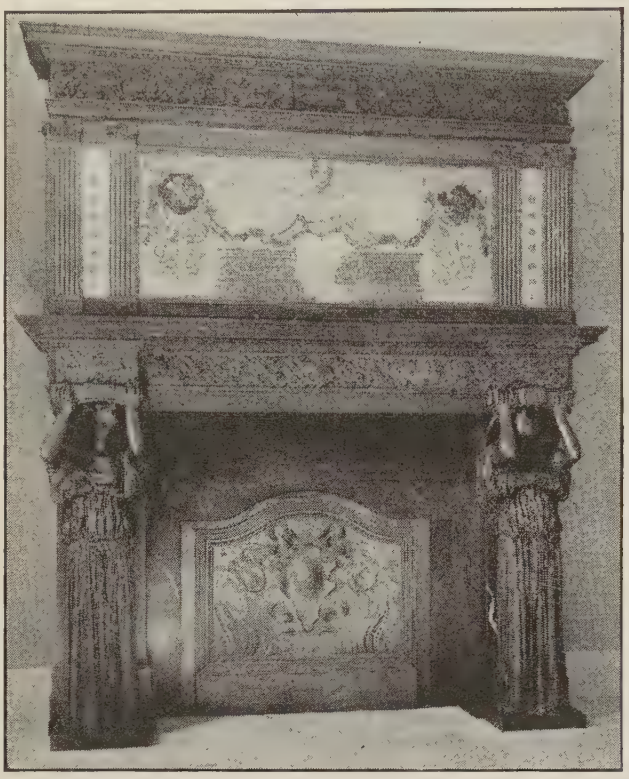
"The defects of the present system, even for the man who has his club, tend to defeat almost equally one of the prime essentials of education, namely, that one acquire as broad a knowledge of human nature as possible.

"It is quite right that the clubs exist, and it is natural that they should draw together men of kindred interests. But when there is no effective center of gravity larger than the club to draw men of different interests together, there is great danger that the clubs will tend to mold men into types, to stamp out individuality and to promote a certain smugness based upon the axiom that 'the difference from me is the measure of absurdity.'

"To recognize that there is this danger inherent in the club

system does not imply that the club system should be condemned. What it does imply is that, in order to maintain the proper balance, which is one of the objects of education, the centripetal force, which draws like and like together in a club, should be counterpoised by a centrifugal force, which should insure that unlikes also meet and know each other.

"If Harvard were a small college this problem would solve



A MASTERPIECE OF AMERICAN SCULPTURE

The mantelpiece from the Cornelius Vanderbilt mansion, by St. Gaudens and John La Farge, now in the Metropolitan Museum.

itself. The college would be an effective unit. But Harvard is so large it is not a unit at all.

"It is obvious that this constitutes one of the very real problems of Harvard education, and the committee . . . is convinced that the ultimate solution is to divide the upper class men transversely into permanent groups for purposes of residence; or, in other words, to subdivide Harvard College into colleges.

"The greatest attractiveness of the idea consists in this: That it would give Harvard students certain advantages which they do not have at present without interfering with any of the benefits and privileges they now enjoy."

The report contains various other recommendations relating to the curriculum, but this one, as a writer in *The Crimson* (Cambridge) observes, is likely "to 'hog' most of the limelight, wherever and whenever friends of the university get together to discuss the findings of the students." It must also be said that universal approval is not to be found even at Cambridge. The opposition are said to see in it "an excellent means of destroying Harvard." *The Crimson* attempts reassurance, however, in the fact that this, "like all other plans, is but a plan":

"Not to-morrow or next week or next year is Harvard to divide in the manner suggested. Such processes like all lasting ones must be, of necessity, slow. But the start has been made already, and not alone in the brains of undergraduates or faculty. For years there has been a definite policy at Harvard to allow smaller colleges to exist under the university. The only novelty in the particular plan is that Harvard College itself would be divided for the sake of cultured efficiency which is perhaps a paradox, yet certainly a truth. And when the good to be gained from such division is as patent as deliberate consideration reveals this to be, the only real scruples must be those of wholly monetary nature.

"But even in that respect, the change would not cause tremendous havoc. The present dormitory groupings, the present tutorial system, the practical system; all these are easily adaptable to the smaller colleges. Thus this section of the committee's report is no idle vaporism of platonic impossibility. It is a sane suggestion of offering a practical panacea for present ills. That it has novelty, one can easily agree. But that the novelty dwindles to insignificance before the sanity and sufficiency of its conception, one must surely admit. In this section of the report, the committee has certainly and in no trivial manner justified its existence."

## THE AMERICAN THEATER IN LONDON

"NEW YORK AVENUE" is reported to be the present jocular appellation of Shaftesbury Avenue, London, where out of the seven theaters lining its way six are giving American pieces. It seems to be more than a joke since a paper so far away as the Manchester *Guardian* persuades itself that the facts just cited "should not be taken to mean that the American conquest of London's theaters is complete." The Shubert invasion it looks upon as "a mere foray with a quick retreat," and the fact of six plays in Shaftesbury Avenue—the name that symbolizes Theaterland—as merely an accident. A contrast in appetites for drama in England and America is emphasized in what *The Guardian* says of two plays each eminently characteristic of the country that produced it—"The Farmer's Wife" and "Is Zat So?" Whether it should be said more in sorrow than in pride, the English piece recently met with a cool reception here and soon departed. We read:

"The really astonishing thing about the London stage to-day is the success of 'The Farmer's Wife,' which is just climbing up to its thousandth performance at the remote Court Theater, and is as English as a village green. Hitherto only eight plays have run in London for more than a thousand performances, of which four had music to help them and four were assisted by the exceptional conditions of the war.

"Some American plays are partially rewritten for the English market, but it would have been impossible to do that with 'Is Zat So?' and the courage with which New York slang has been offered undiluted to the English public has met with a reward which was hardly expected by the people who pretend to know most about what the public will pay for. Two of the American pieces that are doing well are about sport, and this subject, once a favorite of old English melodrama, has become a theme for light comedy from over the seas. There are more American pieces to come, as Mr. Basil Dean has returned with several in his pocket, and Mr. Eugene O'Neill's 'Beyond the Horizon' is being staged at Hampstead.

"Meanwhile we are paying for our imports with exports. We take the play and send away the player. New York seems to be very eager to acquire and to retain our young English actors, who by making the trip can multiply their salaries by four while they only multiply their expenses by two. People are saying that it is becoming difficult to cast our plays as well as they should be done because so many of our young men are being attracted to America."

The above is to be read in the *Guardian's* daily London letter, and the matter seems important enough to attract the attention of one of the chief editorial writers who observes that "it is in the nature of nationalism to be jealous, and jealousy is swift to breed suspicion. Hence it is easy for the timid people who regard everything in terms of national supremacy to see in the recent flow of successful American plays into London an invasion which is to be feared and fought." Going on:

"Those who agree in an abstract way that there should be free trade in art dislike the spectacle of their creed in practise, and begin nervously to worry about national ascendency when the idiom of Broadway becomes first intelligible and then popular in Shaftesbury Avenue. It is hardly necessary to point out that England is bigger than Shaftesbury Avenue, as America is bigger than Broadway, and in any case it is a little early to talk of the Americanization of England because of the confluence of a few streams of tendency. It is true that a variety of circumstances has given America dominion over our cinema. It is also true that sky-signs are seen in Piccadilly, that our magazines in-

creasingly adopt the American technique, and that the vogue continues for New York and Jewish variations on negro rhythms. This certainly implies that the English public is beginning to understand and to enjoy the American way of doing things which we had previously done in a different way for ourselves. A strange tongue is becoming familiar, but that is not any reason for imagining that John Bull has lost all his bull points. One might as well argue that an Englishman can not be decently English because he knows enough French to enjoy a Guitry comedy or enough Italian to take his Pirandello without the aid of an interpreter. Far better than indiscriminate alarm at these exchanges is the resolve to make them mutual and to guide them in the right direction. America does more than take our Tudor houses, Old Masters, and early quartos. It listens to our lecturers, gives us hints on architecture, reads our books, acts our plays, particularly admires our actors, occasionally even makes the reputation of an English writer whom we have neglected."

News of an approaching event in the theater is given herewith in the amiable spirit of reciprocity advocated by *The Guardian:*

"A case in point—of peculiar interest to Manchester—is to hand in the announcement of the result of the search for suitable English competitors for the David Belasco Cup. Three years ago Mr. Belasco, the well-known American manager and playwright, presented a cup to be competed for in a New York theater by the American amateur groups. This year the British Drama League was asked to select an English amateur group to represent this country in the competition. To Mr. W. A. Darlington, the dramatic critic of *The Daily Telegraph*, the task fell of choosing the team. In terms of the competition he had to take into account acting, setting, and choice of play. The range of his quest for our doughtiest available champions in this odd and stimulating contest took him from Welwyn to Bristol, from Bournemouth to Huddersfield; and the difficulty he had in making his decision is heartening evidence of the vigor of amateur work in this country. His choice landed finally on the performance by the Huddersfield Thespians of 'St. Simeon,' by Mr. Sladen Smith, of the Manchester Unnamed Society. It is a choice that will be approved by all who know the pioneer work done by the Unnamed Society in making drama more than a plaything for amateurs, and who appreciate the diverting cynicism and the dramatic effectiveness of Mr. Sladen Smith's one-act projection of the tussle Simeon has on the top of his pillar with the World, the Flesh, the Devil, and his own temperament. And this international tourney of the amateurs is one of many reminders that what is important is that we should take pains on both sides of the Atlantic to discover the best that is being said and written, instead of passively accepting the more obvious and flashy specimens. The transport of plays across the sea is not a ground for talking in terms of conquest; but while we deny the necessity of fear of these exchanges, both sides may accept the opportunity to be fastidious."

All this is not to serve as a basis for American self-complacence. If any tend that way, Mr. St. John Ervine, in the London *Morning Post*, pricks such a bubble in merely posing a certain kind of test that is occupying the English theater mind at present:

"Supposing a National Theater were opened in America tomorrow, what sort of drama would it produce? There are a hundred and ten millions of people in the United States. The population includes persons of every race and color. All the circumstances of vigor and enterprise are present in that country. Here, if anywhere, we should find matter out of the moment for production in a National Theater. But we know that the manager of an American National Theater would have the greatest difficulty in keeping his company employed for more than a month if he were to depend upon American plays of worth. His theater would largely become a Eugene O'Neill theater.

"This is not to say that some day a National Theater in America will not have plenty of home work to perform. It is only to say that now, despite all the circumstances of a vital drama, there is not a sufficiency of native stuff for such a theater there. The directors would be obliged to do what the managers of ordinary theaters in America are obliged to do, look to Europe for their literature of the stage.

"The United States is not yet a nation as England and France are nations. A nation is a mystical entity, not to be made by merely hurling groups of people together and calling them a nation. It grows out of shared sorrow and suffering and common joys and troubles, and the memory of afflictions borne together, and victories won over adversity, and is concerned with things which have become so familiar and intimate that no one can describe or analyze or catalog them."

THE ACME OF BAROQUE ART

An eighteenth-century bedroom from the Sagrado Palace in Venice, now in the Metropolitan Museum.

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**POSING THE CRITICS**—The advanced school of criticism looks askance at Sargent, his great reputation and immense prices. But their championship of Matisse, Van Gogh, and other moderns is puzzling to the common herd. A poser is put by an anonymous writer in the London *Spectator*, speaking in behalf of a "public eager for instruction wherein lies the superiority of Van Gogh and his kind over Sargent":

"It happens that each of these artists painted a study of an old chair. Both pictures have simultaneously been accessible to the public: Sargent's at Burlington House, Van Gogh's at the Tate Gallery. To the elect the latter is an example of the painter's fine frenzy to 'express himself in paint,' Sargent's is merely a photograph of facts. To the uninspired observer this photograph seems to reveal the lovely subtleties of color, the exquisite gradations of light and shade which may be found even in a most prosaic object, whereas Van Gogh's rendering of an almost identical subject appears to be a rather ill-drawn study painted a disagreeable mustard yellow. Can not Mr. Roger Fry or some other authority show us why we ought to be inspired by the plain yellow chair and why we are wrong to admire the other?"

# QUESTIONS FROM CHAPMAN'S GRAVE

THE HANGING OF GERALD CHAPMAN ends a sorry tale and points the old, old moral which he himself is said to have admitted before he walked to the scaffold—"the way of the transgressor is hard." Chapman swinging at the end of a rope was a supreme demonstration of the futility of crime—a sensational warning solemnly pictured in every town and hamlet in the country. The manner of his death was not essentially different from that of any other criminal whose life has been cut short by the law, but, as the Troy *Record* points out, "because of his notoriety he epitomized the extreme lawlessness that is rampant and which shoots down human beings with as much coolness as the rest of us kill a fly." But two questions rise from the graves of executed felons to plague the moralists: Was Chapman or society responsible for his life of crime? Has society the moral right to exact a life for a life? What Chapman, who was given to philosophizing, thought along these lines is not known. But he did, it is reported, at the last moment seek clemency at the hands of the law which he had consistently and deliberately flouted.

P. & A. photograph

AT THE END OF THE TRAIL

But it is a question among moralists whether society gained anything in hanging Gerald Chapman for murder, and whether capital punishment is ever actually a deterrent.

Pages of publicity had attached a certain glamour to Chapman, but the cold analysis of the law shows him to have been merely a thief, burglar and murderer. He is said to have begun his criminal career when he was fourteen. After various terms in prison, he became a bold and experienced "crook." On the night of October 4, 1921, he participated in the hold-up and robbery of a United States mail-truck, in which the loot was $2,450,000. Chapman was convicted of his share in this robbery and was sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta. He escaped, and during his period of freedom murdered Policeman James Skelley, when the officer interrupted him and others in a robbery in New Britain, Connecticut. It was for this murder that Chapman was hanged in Wethersfield Prison.

Chapman ended on the scaffold in spite of the fact that he came of a hard-working, respectable family, that he possest a high degree of intelligence, and in his 'teens was under the influence of the Church. After reviewing the story of his life, the Brooklyn *Eagle* declares, "there never was an execution in the United States that gave more satisfaction to the decent people of our communities all over America." The New York *Telegram* holds that Chapman "received his just deserts at the hands of the hangman of Connecticut." "Mawkish and wrong is the sentiment anywhere that in this episode there is aught but praise for the enforcement of the law of our Commonwealth and merit for the officers sworn to defend it in the people's behalf," says the Hartford *Times*. But these statements are questioned.

To begin with, a periodical published by convicts in the West Virginia State penitentiary prints an article in which it is said that Chapman was "doomed to die by a decree that is mere retaliation," and that it "behooves the people of the nation to stop and consider the startling fact that Gerald Chapman's criminality is the direct result of the society-made environment in which he was born and reared." But the New York *Sun* argues that Chapman had the advantages of good mental equipment and of growing up in a prosperous period, rich in material opportunities. Moreover, "during his lifetime religious and social agencies affording to those who desired it the chance to learn trades or to fit themselves for other callings were extraordinarily active and efficient." And "these agencies ranged in dignity from churches carrying on faithfully with unprecedented resources not only their religious task, but also the far-reaching institutional work they now do, to shop welfare organizations set up by employers seeking to attract and hold labor." Thousands improved these opportunities, and if Chapman did not, says *The Sun*, "the fault was more likely to be in him than in a phase of civilization which, in spite of the miseries that flow from the infirmities of humanity, embodies the fruits of the unselfish efforts of countless virtuous and wise men and suffices the needs of the great majority." So, concludes *The Sun:*

"To restrain and punish his kind is not 'mere retaliation'; it is a necessary and instinctive act of self-preservation by which sober, responsible, law-abiding citizens try to protect their lives and their possessions from the anti-social elements in the community—those elements that seek luxury without toil, reaping where others sowed."

Had Chapman been of no intelligence, comments the Raleigh *News and Observer*, "there would be more excuse for his career. Then he would have been excusable to some extent at least because he knew no better. For him there was not even that

excuse." His known record, says the Boston *Post*, was "an offense to heaven," and his death on the gallows "has a solemn message to the underworld. It will not do away with all murders, but it will give some serious thought to those who go robbing with the willingness to kill." "Quite properly Connecticut takes the life of that selfish, utterly cruel product of the years," believes the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, adding: "Not enough men are hanged for murder in the United States to make such a hanging an ordinary matter. That is unfortunate. It indicates a weakness in the structure of society on which the criminal trades."

Many papers condemn the sentiment which would have saved Chapman from the noose, which would do away with the gallows and the chair altogether, and, under the heading, "In Spite of the Sobsquadders," the Detroit *Free Press* observes:

"Some people think that the pathological finickiness over the execution of enemies of society which is prevalent in this country is an evidence of superior sensitiveness, refinement and humaneness. Actually, it indicates a lack of emotional balance, sound judgment and intellectual competency. In its practical effect, it is an exhibition of that same streak of callousness regarding the protection of others to which we refer elsewhere in discussing local traffic killings. It is one of the factors that prolongs the homicide list in America."

But some doubt that anything has been gained by the hanging of Chapman. He could have been deprived of the opportunity to commit other crimes by life imprisonment "had the administration of the criminal law been such as to insure that life imprisonment meant life imprisonment," says the Providence *News*. As to the warning which the execution is supposed to give to others, *The News* remarks:

"We doubt very much whether the type of man who would commit murder is likely to be dissuaded by Chapman's fate. It is a side of the question on which, very frankly, we find it hard to make up our minds. There are statistics quoted to one effect and to the other that go to throw considerable doubt on the value of capital punishment as a preventer of crime. Warden Lawes of Sing Sing, and others who are supposed to know most about it, believe that it is not an effective deterrent.

"The people of Rhode Island satisfied themselves on the subject many years ago, and abolished capital punishment. It is of considerable significance that tho we are suffering from a crime wave similar in many respects to that which has swept over the rest of the country, we have had to hold very few trials for murder in recent years."

Stern denunciation of the Chapman hanging and of the "grotesque, perverted folly of capital punishment" comes from the pen of Heywood Broun, of the New York *World*, who devotes his column to the case. "Every man who came away from Wethersfield State Prison," he writes, "knew that the incident had not served to glorify the Commonwealth of Connecticut, but rather made the State seem cruel, clumsy and bungling. Dignity resided wholly with the man who died." As Mr. Broun sees it:

"If Chapman had been sentenced to life imprisonment his name and fame would have been forgotten within a year. But how can we forget him now? The ill-advised routine of the execution put the limelight full upon him, and in that light it was the upholders of law who blinked and cringed.

"'If the gallows are constructed for any man, they are for him,' said Mr. Alcorn in rounding off his speech before the Pardon Board. 'If the State is wrong in hanging him, then it has committed a crime against every man it has ever hanged.'

"And that's certainly worth arguing. Why should there be gallows for any man? The crime of execution does not necessarily lie against the man who is killed, it is rather an offense against the community. Brutality is loosed into the air and clings close to the earth like poison gas. Human tissue in communities far removed is scarred by the business. I would not spring the trap and you would not, and what right have we to ask some other one to do it for us? Before they put the black hood on his head Gerald Chapman grinned. The sorry joke was not on him."

## STREET-CORNER SERMONS FOR CHICAGO

EXCHANGING THEIR PULPITS for soap-boxes for the time being, sixty Protestant pastors of Chicago will preach on street-corners this summer, on the theory, we read in press reports, that the moral teachings of the Bible, if widely enough disseminated, will go a long way toward solving the city's vice and crime problems. The plan has the approval of the Chief of Police, who has issued the necessary permits, attaching as the only condition that the ministers do not interfere with traffic—an unintentional sarcasm, since it is the lack of traffic churchwards that has caused these ministers to carry the Church to the people. The idea is said by a Consolidated Press Association dispatch to have been inspired by the success of the Rev. Howard S. Williams, "the man whom God used in Herrin." It is said of Mr. Williams that he turned Herrin from a "wilderness of hate and a jungle of jealousy into a peaceable, God-fearing, neighbor-loving community." On top of this success, says the dispatch, came a similar success of revivals in Indiana towns bordering Chicago. The prayers of revivalists in one of these meetings, we read, was speedily answered when Federal Prohibition agents responded with raids on twoscore booze joints which the meeting had inveighed against.

There has been a general feeling that the Church should come closer to the life of the people, observes the Chicago *Tribune* in expressing its full approval of this plan of the sixty preachers. *The Tribune* takes the occasion to indulge in a little sermon of its own on the rôles of the preacher. One rôle listed by the paper is the simple preaching of the Gospel; the other is community work, by popular lectures, gymnasiums, young people's clubs, cooking classes and other similar efforts to get at and stir the religious impulses of the people. It is the rôle of simple preacher that *The Tribune* prefers, saying:

"It is in his office of spiritual guide, adviser, philosopher, and exhorter, that he is truly the leader, set apart from all other leaders by his calling. In his pulpit he wears a robe of divine authority. When he steps into the field of political strife he leaves robe and authority behind.

"That he does not always relinquish his religious prestige is one of the paradoxical misfortunes in this country, where Church and State are separated in order that all creeds and races may dwell together in democracy and no minority sect may rule by virtue of the powers of its spiritual leaders carried over into secular life.

"So it is that the proposal of sixty ministers to spread the Gospel as it was spread of old—wherever people could be found to stop and listen—appeals to us as a right and proper service for leaders of the Church. It is fitting to their calling. Lobbying in the precincts of Congress and the State legislatures is not. When ministers join the laity in influencing matters of State, they quit the sphere where they properly wield influence by virtue of their vows of service.

"Better a soap-box on the street-corner than a corner suite in the hotel opposite the capitol."

In the opinion of the Brooklyn *Eagle* the experiment has national, even international interest. Some of the elderly—and wholly conscientious—clergy, it is said, will not participate in the plan, believing it to be of less spiritual value than worship and services in the environment of a church;

"But the conviction is growing in many minds that there is something defective in the formal worship which is neither thronged nor prest by the multitude, that there is something worth studying in the methods of the Salvation Army, once mildly scorned by formal religionists but now even encouraged as a special means of grace for 'down-and-outers.' The question is being asked whether average men and women are not quickest reached by the same simple Gospel message that impresses society's unfortunates. It is a fair question. Something like an answer may come from the Chicago experiment. It was Martin Luther, we believe, who said: 'It's a pity that the devil should have all the good music.' 'It's a pity that the anarchists and Socialists should have all the good soap-boxes' is a mild variation."

## A JAZZ APPEAL TO "FLAMING YOUTH"

"APPLESAUCE, BROTHER; APPLESAUCE!" That is what one youngster said when asked what he thought of the advertisement inserted in the Kansas City *Star* appealing to "flaming youth" to attend church, and promising a surpassing "new thrill" if they would come into "the main tent." Some editors agree with this youth, for the advertisement is distinctly "jazzy," comparing, as it does, the thrill of the one-step, the "wailing saxophone" and other physical enticements supposed to be particularly alluring to modern youth with the thrill of accepting Christ and leading a Christian life. The page advertisement, "contributed by Kansas City business men in the interest of the youth of Kansas City," and appearing on the morning before Easter, is headed, "Flaming Youth! Get this New Thrill," and runs as follows:

"The Charleston is great fun. There's no denying that. The wee-hour parties, the joy rides, the wailing saxophone, the mile-a-minute one-step put a kick into life, set the blood surging and lift you above the humdrum, workaday world into a fairy-land of laughter and song.

"It may be only a temporary fairyland and somewhat over-done with tinsel and gilt, but it's real while it lasts.

"You will not allow yourself to be cheated of these things. You have a right to a good time and you are going to claim that right.

"And so your daily and nightly existence becomes one glorious thrill after another. 'What's new?' you ask. The latest song! The snappiest dance! The fastest orchestra! Always seeking, always searching, always exploring—hoping for something, striving for something.

"What is that something toward which you are groping?

"Could it be God? Could it be that these physical pleasures are but the shadow, the mirrored reflection of a capacity for spiritual enjoyment whose depths you have never sounded?

"You say you are after 'big-time stuff.' Then why don't you come into the main tent? The real thing is better than any tawdry imitation. There are thrills galore in Christian life, thrills that will last to the grave—and beyond. They are pure gold—the gilt does not wear off.

"Christ typifies youth. He lived intensely. He died a young man. Maybe He knows your problems.

"Be a sport and give Him a chance. He will not take the fun out of life. He will add to it. He is a Builder. He does not destroy. He helps, inspires, enriches. He leads the way to the higher hills and the brighter flowers.

"If He should fail in your case, you will have lost nothing and the experience will at least give you something to talk about.

"But do not expect Him to fail, for He will not fail. Through the centuries He has helped sorrowing people be happy and made happy people more happy.

"Those who have cast their lot with Christ have climbed to the mountain peaks of human experience. They, and only they, can claim truly to have lived.

"Come to Church—Come to Sunday-school—Come to Young People's Meeting—Give Christ a Chance. Get the Real Thrill! Start Now, To-morrow, Easter Morn!"

Opinion among Kansas City pastors as to the "pulling power" and dignity of the unique appeal is divided, according to an Associated Press dispatch from the Missouri city. The dispatch quotes the Rev. L. M. Birkhead, pastor of the All-Souls Unitarian Church, as saying that the truth-in-advertising committee should investigate the appeal. "Whoever wrote it," said Mr. Birkhead, "promised 'something new'; promised 'a new thrill,' and then the pastors gave the same Easter sermons they have given for ten years. I think such an advertisement would cause the youth of Kansas City to become disgusted with the Church. It was abominable." On the other hand, the Rev. William L. Stidger, pastor of the Linwood Boulevard Methodist Episcopal Church, declared it was "a fine ad," written in the language understood by young people. The dispatch quotes him further as saying that 60 per cent. of his congregation Easter morning was made up of young people and attributing this attendance, in part, to the advertisement. The Rev. Harry Clayton Rogers, pastor of the Linwood Boulevard Presbyterian Church, said that the advertisement might have had an appeal to young people with jazz tendencies, but he did not know whether the large crowd that attended services at his church was due to the advertisement or not. Other pastors, says the dispatch, were about as evenly divided. Some thought the advertisement was a psychological achievement, and others thought it was in bad taste. None, it is said, commented on the advertisement from the pulpit. From "flaming youth" itself, says the dispatch, it was difficult to get an expression. None was found who would answer to the name. But a youth termed it all "applesauce."

Turning to press comment on the "new thrill" offered to the Kansas City youth, we find the Omaha *World-Herald* saying that "when grave maturity undertakes to speak to 'flaming youth' in the latter's own language, it has to be very careful lest it achieve merely an absurd burlesque instead of the persuasion at which it aims." *The World-Herald* gives due credit to the sincerity and earnestness of those who paid for the advertisement, and believes their thought "is in line with much of the Christian pessimism of the day which sees the movies, the dance halls, the golf links, the automobile and other accessories of the leisure life as deadly rivals to the Church which are sapping the strength from her foundations." However:

"The pulling power of this method through the medium of the printed page is something that can not be demonstrated in a single ad. It is only by means of a long and persistent campaign that its success or failure can be determined. It's the 'ammer, 'ammer, 'ammer' that tells. One ad may produce the derisive comment, 'Applesauce, brother, applesauce,' but week after week of pounding away at the same thought may arouse sufficient curiosity in the prospect to sample the goods.

"Then it is up to the pulpit to make good and come through with the 'big kick.'"

But the Milwaukee *Journal* thinks the "oldsters" utterly fail to understand the younger generation, that modern youth is not much different from ourselves when we were young. And as a matter of fact, goes on *The Journal*,

"Pretty generally human instincts call for a home, a measure of worldly success, a respected place in the community, and a desire for the good opinion of one's associates. Youth is likely to be careless of things spiritual, for youth lives by the hour. As life comes on, it feels the need of the solid assurance of religion. If the Church is to mean anything to the young man it will be because in it he finds the same abiding hope that the generations before him have found there. He will not want a church because it gives him a 'thrill,' but a church he is invited to respect. The Rock of Ages is not a message to be set to the sliding trombone and the squawking saxophone.

"If the oldsters were not so busy with their own affairs, always on the rush after their own pleasure, stepping on the gas and chasing golf balls, they would know their own sons and daughters better. You can not get the confidence of youth with paid advertisements, promising them something with a cherry in it if they will only go to church. Anybody with the intelligence to be attracted by such an advertisement would find no 'kick' in church when he got there. Youth must be won by something that is greater and better than jazz—not something 'just as good.'"

More critical of the Kansas City method is the Detroit *Free Press*, whose first reaction is "wonder whether it can be possible that the young people of to-day are really so vapid, so superficial that they can be reached and not repelled by such catch sentences" as appear in the Kansas City appeal. In a spirit of censure, it asks:

"Must the appeal of religion be made to-day in the language of the jazz dance hall and the street-fair 'barker' in order to be effective? Must the Church of God employ the publicity methods of a picture-show house in order to get a hearing? Can it be possible that there no longer is any compelling power to attract in such an invitation as this, 'Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest. Take My yoke upon you and learn of Me; for I am meek and lowly in heart and ye shall find rest to your souls'?

"We refuse to believe any such thing."

# There's a glow of sunshine in this invigorating Tomato Soup!

The bright color tempts and invites! The very first taste refreshes. And there's tonic and invigoration in every spoonful of this famous Tomato Soup!

In our spotless kitchens, the luscious tomatoes are washed five times in running water, cooked, and then strained through mesh as fine as pin points, retaining all the rich tomato goodness—the appetizing juices and nourishing tomato "meat"—in a smooth puree.

Country butter, fresh herbs and dainty seasoning are blended in and the soup is cooked in tureens of pure nickel to yield the finest flavor.

A real treat! A soup that appeals to the whole family! Splendid for the children! Extra nourishing served as Cream of Tomato Soup (see directions on label).

**21 kinds**
**12 cents a can**

**Two cans in one!**

Remember that Campbell's is CONDENSED. The right amount of water added by you DOUBLES the quantity of soup you enjoy. This means real economy as well as splendid quality.

# CURRENT · POETRY

*Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.*

HERE is the stock incident used by rhetoricians to illustrate the "pathetic fallacy," but Mr. Noyes makes of it something of real pathos. In *The Sunday Times* (London):

### SPRING AND THE BLIND CHILDREN

(After Seeing a school of Blind Children on a Country Walk)

By Alfred Noyes

They passed the primrose glistening in its dew.
With empty hands they drifted down the lane,
As though, for them the Spring held nothing new;
And not one face was turned to look again.

Like tiny ghosts, along their woodland aisle,
They stole. They did not leap or dance or run.
Only, at times, without a word or smile,
Their small blind faces lifted to the sun.

Innocent faces desolately bright,
Masks of dark thoughts that none could ever know;
But O, so small to hide it. In their night
What dreams of our strange world must come and go;

Groping, as we, too, grope for heavens unseen;
Guessing—at what those fabulous visions are;
Or wondering, when they learned that leaves were green,
If colours were like music, heard afar?

Were brooks like bird-song? Was the setting sun
Like scent of roses, or like evening prayer?
Were stars like chimes in heaven, when day was done?
Was midnight like their mother's warm soft hair?

And dawn?—a pitying face against their own,
A whispered word, an unknown angel's kiss,
That stoops to each, in its own dark, alone;
But leaves them lonelier for that breath of bliss?

Was it for earth's transgressions that they paid—
Lambs of that God whose eyes with love grow dim—
Sharing His load on whom all wrongs are laid?
But O, so small to bear it, even with Him!

God of blind children, through Thy dreadful light,
They pass. We pass. Thy heavens are all so near.
We cannot grasp them in our earth-bound night.
But O, Thy grief! For Thou canst see and hear.

A little older than Nathalia Crane is this Washington schoolgirl featured by *The Measure* (New York). Perhaps such as this helps to verify Nathalia's claims:

### BLIZZARD SNOW

By Alexa Byrne

Mars will shoe Pegasus tonight;
He blows his resting fires to white,
And taking cold stars from his belt,
He flings them into flames to melt.
He pulls them from the fire with tongs
And hammers them. Like three-tiered gongs
His heavy blows ring out and leap
Up windy scales like mountain sheep.

Then from his forge a whirl
Of silver wasps fly out and swirl
In angry swarms to earth. With fierce,
Quick thrusts of blazing stings, they pierce
My face with flaming needle tip,
And ruthlessly they seem to rip
My quivering skin apart,
And make each jagged wound to smart
With hissing poison. On they tear,
Madly reeling through the air.
Now when Mars has ceased to blow
His coals to flame, and embers glow,
Flecks of foam, crust-edged with frost,
Fall to the ground, nervously tossed
From the lips of Pegasus. Shod
To trample down the hard-packed sod
Of clouds, he flings his great head high
And climbs to deep draws in the sky.

Many of our readers, doubtless, read French. *The Saturday Review* (London) recently offered prizes of one guinea and half a guinea for the first and second best renderings of the poem below. Following it are the winning versions. Perhaps some one will try to better them:

### DOUTE

By Paul Geraldy

Tu m'as dit: "Je pense à toi
tout le jour."
Mais tu penses moins à moi
qu'à l'amour.

Tu m'as dit: "Mes yeux mouillés
qui ne peuvent t'oublier
restent longtemps éveillés
lorsque je me couche."
Mais ton cœur est moins grisé
qu'amusé.
Tu penses plus au baiser
qu'à la bouche.

Tu ne te tourmentes point.
Tu sais, sans chercher plus loin,
que nos joies sont bien les nôtres . . .
mais l'amour est un besoin.
M'aimerais-tu beaucoup moins
si j'étais un autre?

### THE WINNING TRANSLATION

By "Epsilon"

You said, "All day I think of you."
'Twas not true.
'Tis love you think of endlessly,
'Tis not me.

"Nightly as I lie in bed,
All my thoughts are yours," you said,
"Never o'er my weeping eyes
Slumber slips."
But love to you is not a flame,
'Tis a game,
And it is the kiss you prize,
Not the lips.

Any hint of pain you smother.
'Tis a truth you've always known
That our joys are all our own . . .
But love is a necessity.
Would you care much less for me
If I were another?

### SECOND PRIZE

By Lettice Mawer

"I think of thee," 'tis thus you vow
Unendingly,
But you think more of love I trow,
And less of me.

Have you not sworn, "My tear-stained eyes,
From which your image never dies,
Will sleepless lie till morn arise?"
While I seek rest.
For momentary bliss you sigh,
From love's intoxications fly,
The kisser is passed lightly by,
The kiss is best.

You feel no torments for you sigh,
"Whilst you are you and I am I,
Why should I bother?"
But love to you is nature's need.
Would you then love me less indeed,
Where I another?

Too late for St. Patrick's day comes this in *The Spectator* (London), but any interested in the literature and mythology of Ireland will find here a suggestive guide:

### SHAMROCKS

By J. Cuthbert Scott

A bunch of shamrocks, from the sod
Saint Patrick trod,
Brings dreams and visions back to me
Across the sea.

An island rises moist and green,
Where grey clouds lean,
By spirits of the mighty dead
Inhabited.

At night, upon an ancient fort
The fairies sport,
While some lone watcher in the haze
Stands in amaze.

Queen Maev, the glory of the West,
Starts on her quest;
Her fierce and fiery warriors boom
Cuchullin's doom.

And Deirdre, soft as Irish skies,
In whose wide eyes
Sorrow and loveliness divine
Forever shine.

The white-plumed billows shake the shore
Of Malinmore,
While far Hy Brazil glimmers dim
On Ocean's rim.

Yon ships against the sunset red,
By Achill Head,
Are Grainné's galleys as they go
To smite the foe.

A bunch of shamrocks, from the sod
Saint Patrick trod,
Fragrant of that green Isle behind
The salt, west wind!

In his delightfully ironic vein, "Lucio" of the Manchester *Guardian* takes up the theme of the training of the young idea, finding this motto in some uncited place: "Humorous books were very necessary if a sense of proportion was to be cultivated. The cult of nonsense would help a child to face the difficulties of life."

### THE CULT THAT COUNTS

By Lucio

Speak gaily to your little boy
And chaff him till he chortles,
That he may later on enjoy
The messes made by mortals;
Beguile him ere he falls a prey
To pedagogues sedater,
And spoof the lad in sport to-day
Lest life should spoof him later.

In reading, then, let folly loom
As gaily as a peacock;
For all the dafter sort find room
From Twain to Stephen Leacock:
The Ballads of the buoyant Bab
Are of the right apparel,
And he should early make a grab
For Lear and Lewis Carroll.

Thus train the lad from early youth
To laugh at life and ease it,
To recognize the larger truth
Of nonsense when he sees it;
To learn the secret few confess,
Though proved throughout all classes—
That men, in failure or success,
Are mostly silly asses.

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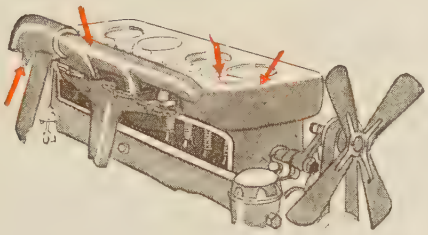
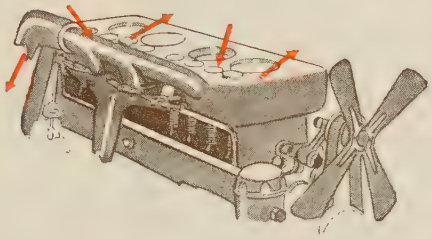


# Here's carbon that comes and *goes*



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THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

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| NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS | 1926 | | 1925 | | 1924 | | 1923 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter | Sumner | Winter | Summer | Winter |
| Buick | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Cadillac | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc | A | A |
| Chandler | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Chevrolet | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc | Arc. | Arc. |
| Chrysler 4 | A | Arc. | A | Arc | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Chrysler 6 | A | A | A | A | A | A | .... | .... |
| Dodge Brothers | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Essex | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Ford | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E |
| Franklin | BB | BB | BB | BB | BB | BB | BB | BB |
| Hudson | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Hupmobile | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Jewett | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Maxwell | .... | .... | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Nash | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Oakland | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | A |
| Oldsmobile (4 & 6) | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Overland | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Packard 6 | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | A | A | A |
| Packard 8 | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Paige | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Reo | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Star | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Studebaker | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Velie | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc | A | Arc. |
| Willys-Knight 4 | B | Arc. | B | Arc. | B | Arc. | B | Arc. |
| Willys-Knight 6 | A | Arc | A | Arc | | | | |

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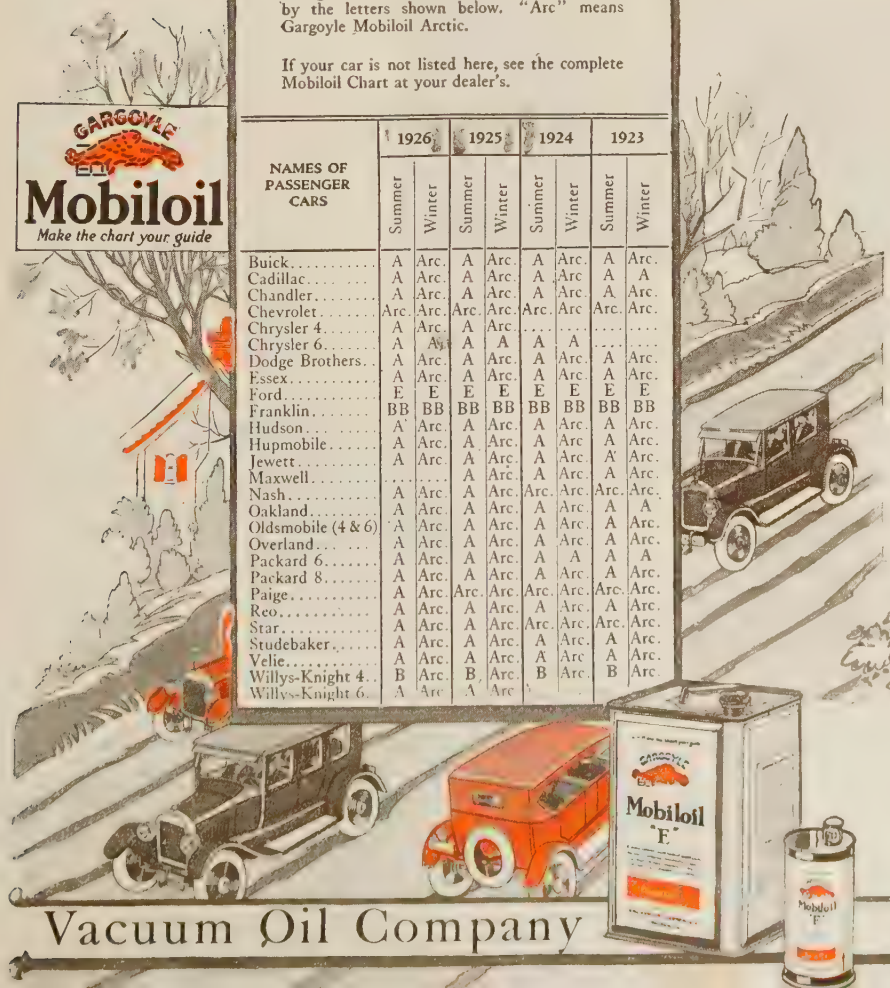


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# PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

## HOW ASIA TAKES TO OUR MOVIES AND "SPEAKIES"

TWENTY "DUMPY JAPANESE MAIDENS in red ballet skirts"—picture the effect, "with their hair curled and done up in Parisian style"—greeted the astonished eyes of a Caucasian visitor to a theater in beautiful Kyoto. From the music emitted by the orchestra, the foreigner presently grasped the fact that he was witnessing a Japanese production of "The Chocolate Soldier." Perhaps it was no funnier to his eyes and ears than is the spectacle of a stalwart Nordic soprano in a kimono, prancing through the agonies of *Madama Butterfly*, to eyes and ears of Japan. But then, we are not orientalizing our theater, whereas the Asiatics are occidentalizing theirs. "The Changing Theaters of Asia" is the title of an article on the subject by A. E. Zucker. Reverting to his description, in *Asia* magazine, of the twenty dumpy maidens in red ballet skirts, we learn that they looked "as un-Japanese as anything ever beheld on sea or land." When the writer took his seat in a box he had rented ("to escape the nuisance of checking my shoes and of having to squat on a mat floor") the "Letter Song" was in progress, and we learn that the heroine "had a voice trained fairly well in Western music"; but the hero, "alas, after a brave start soon struck some treacherously high notes, broke into a falsetto and then stopt singing entirely, contenting himself with dancing about to the notes of the orchestra, while beads of sweat trickled down his heroic forehead." And this pathetic example of a current tendency is contrasted with a certain historic incident of the Japanese theater:

Photographs by courtesy of *ASIA* magazine

A WESTERNIZED MADAME CHRYSANTHEME

Gone are the kimono, the quaint manners and the almond eyes—as far as theatrical make-up can remove them—and you'd hardly recognize the Jewel of Asia in this bad imitation of a ballet girl.

A small Italian opera troupe had come to Yokohama. A wide-awake Japanese manager had engaged them, and had a play written with the special purpose of letting them appear in it. This was some forty years ago. The play represented the adventures of a party of Japanese globe-trotters, who, after crossing the Pacific Ocean and landing at San Francisco, naturally fell among the Red Indians, who infested that remote and savage locality. At last they made their escape, reached Paris and attended a performance at the Opera.

Thus were the Italian singers "appropriately introduced, Hamletlike, on a stage upon the main stage," continues Basil Hall Chamberlain, who saw the play. "But, oh! the effect upon the Japanese audience! When once they had recovered from the first shock of surprize, they were seized with a wild fit of hilarity at the high notes of the *prima donna*, who really was not at all bad. The people laughed at the absurdities of European singing till their sides shook, and the tears rolled down their cheeks and they stuffed their sleeves into their mouths as we might our pocket-handkerchiefs, in the vain endeavor to contain themselves."

After seeing the Orientalized "Chocolate Soldier," the writer dropt into a cinema and was greeted with more strange sights and sounds, for—

When a Japanese goes to his "movie," he gets the setting of the story not from the captions but through a leather-lunged reader who interprets the picture. This requires great skill; for the reader must not only tell the story rapidly but must also invent words for every speaker in the picture. Frequently at the end of the performance he appears in frock coat to bow before the spectators and to receive their plaudits, looking as grave and solemn as only a Japanese in formal dress can manage to do. Among American residents of Japan many stories are told of these interpretations of American films—Charlie Chaplin's antics and Gloria Swanson's unchaperoned episodes in the wrong bedrooms. The most famous story perhaps is the one about the reader who explained that American men and women are not so immoral as to make love in real life, but that the final clinch comes only in the pictures. The moral code of the Japanese is such that they are as shocked by love-making as are American ladies by the bath *in puris naturalibus* of the coal-loading women of Nagasaki after their dusty labor is done.

But sometimes, even through an interpreter, these readers are dramatic. In Nagasaki one day I saw a picture showing dramatizations of episodes from the Russo-Japanese War. Before Port Arthur stood a group of Japanese soldiers listening in awestruck attitudes to General Nogi, who was telling the young men how a Japanese fighter goes to meet his death. It was a most impressive lesson in patriotism. In these plays the chivalrous code of the Japanese warrior has found frequent expression. They still have their stirring appeal, in spite of all modern innovations in Japan. They embody the best in Japanese tradition. It is interesting to trace their themes and ideas back to the mythic regions of prehistoric times.

In the green night cast by giant cryptomeria-trees over the shrines at Nikko and in the stillness accentuated only by murmuring springs or the tuneful temple bells, I saw the very source of the theater of Japan. On a platform before a shrine an aged little priestess wearing a shining white head-dress and a long white gown was performing a dance. It was not merely posturing, such as the geishas generally offer, but a lively dance, at times even violent in its whirling motions. For the priestess was inspired. After a long time spent in meditation and prayer, she had become possest of the soul of a hero of the past. And now her dance was expressive of the great deeds of her hero.

Mr. Zucker tells us that the conventions of the Japanese theater have gone over into the flesh and blood of the people to such an extent that they will probably remain, and—

In addition, many modern and even European or American themes have passed into the repertory of the old-style Japanese

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# OLDSMOBILE SIX

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theater and have helped to keep it from stagnating. Frequent attempts are made, by students especially, to present imported plays with the same kind of staging they would get in New York or Berlin, but such plays do not, as a rule, prove very successful. The motion-picture, on the other hand, has become genuinely Japanese, inasmuch as national ideals find their typical expression in the films.

After a Japanese "Chocolate Soldier," it is no great shock to hear of a Chinese "Mrs. Warren's Profession"; nor is it surprizing to read that this "bold venture" on the Broadway of Shanghai was "a flat failure." The most flippant Shavian audacities seem to have left the Chinese cold. But the spectacle must have been a diverting one for Western eyes. As we read:

The play was produced by a very enthusiastic "modernizer," Mr. Y. Y. Waung, and staged in as Western a manner as the Chinese could achieve. What would we not give for a criticism by G. B. S. on this performance of his play, in which the men appeared in Chinese garb modified by derbies, while the practical, if improper, Mrs. Warren wore the mission-school dress in which a skirt supersedes trousers for women!

As for the Chinese movies:

Equally sporadic and up to the present not very successful is the native cinema. Two years ago there was shown in Peking the first Chinese-made motion-picture. The plot was laid in Shanghai and was centered in a murder in a taxicab. There were, of course, crudities; yet I found myself admiring the enterprise of the producers in undertaking the venture. For it is not so very many years ago that motion-pictures first came to China. On the first night the manager of the Shanghai theater that introduced them to the Middle Kingdom invited the Chinese to come and see the pictures free. The audience, instead of applauding the scenario, rushed madly out of the playhouse for fear of the ghosts that appeared on the wall. This is not at all surprizing, because the Chinese, childishly naive, fear ghosts on every hand.

Most travelers in Far Eastern countries have probably experienced the thrill of having their rickshaw-runner cross the street-car track just ahead of a speeding car, with the motor-man madly clanging his bell, because the coolie wished to harm the pursuing ghost, who naturally would not be able to avoid the car! Many a Chinese craft on the Yangtze has been wrecked because the owner wished to have his pursuing devil crusht by a river steamer! But gradually the Chinese overcame their fear of motion-pictures, so that now they freely patronize the cinema.

GREASE-PAINT TRIUMPHANT

This little "page" manages to look as if she had stept out of an occidental opera house, but she is Japanese.

American pictures predominate in China, as they do throughout the Orient. Charlie Chaplin is a universal favorite. It was a severe shock to my illusions in regard to the wisdom of the East to have some venerable scholar declare his whole-hearted approval of "Sha-pe-lin." The wit in the captions of American films is naturally enough lost on Chinese audiences, but they can appreciate custard pies, slapping, pulling away a chair or, perhaps best of all, the hero's losing his clothes down to the line drawn by the censor. Occasionally an American in China writes to the papers, protesting against the unflattering picture our films give of American life and American ideals. I recall one such letter in which a young lady told in deep disgust of having seen a Chinese audience in rapt attention before an "episode" that ended with the heroine's hanging to the limb of a tree suspended over a deep ravine while two able-bodied villains were shaking the tree with all their might! What a conception of American manners the films instil!

The Wild West films are also in great favor. A journalist friend of mine claimed to have seen a Chinese attempt at producing a film from the great open spaces. The Chinese cowboy would swing on a donkey and trot off to attack bloodthirsty Indians, with queues hanging down their backs, hiding behind a Confucian temple. The captions explained that the scene was Kansas City, America, which they evidently regarded as the heart of the cowboy belt. Kansas City consisted of a few blockhouses, and a troop of heartless redskins from Independence charged down upon it to kill and scalp every man, woman and child in the settlement. I can not vouch for the truth of this yarn!

Real development in the Chinese theater is not to be found in student presentations of Western plays, nor in the motion-pictures, nor in the native stage championed by hidebound devotees. There is, however, one brilliant exception in Mei Lan-fang, the great impersonator of female rôles in the Peking theater. The greatest tribute to his art came from the discriminating Japanese who asked him to appear in Tokyo when the Imperial Theater opened its doors for the first performance after the earthquake. Mei Lan-fang is constantly improving and modernizing the Chinese stage, while at the same time he remains within the tradition of his art. He is bringing on the stage many themes from Chinese novels. If he can gain the support of the new type of scholar, who no longer despises the novel and the drama, as the older tradition required, he may be instrumental in bringing about a renaissance of the native theater.

After tracing the Chinese drama to its origin in Temple rituals and dances in honor of the dead, the writer remarks:

Whether or not this theory is true, it is certain that in China the native theater has a much firmer grasp on the masses than in any other Asiatic country, and will withstand the Europeanized theater and the motion-picture much longer.

Tho in the main the native drama is popular throughout the cities and country districts of China, yet attempts at westernizing the stage are not lacking. I met in Shanghai an actor by the name of Koo, who has his own company, the Pioneer Players. Supported by his wife and a large cast, he plays sensational melodrama in the occidental manner. He even wears European clothing in his effort to make things more "modern." I saw him play the part of a brave and handsome officer; he led his khaki-clad soldiers in an attack, was wounded and nursed back to health by the heroine. He belongs evidently to the shouting school of actors; for he would rush to the footlights and din his lines into the ears of the audience till the very electric lights were almost blown out. He told me that he had studied Western acting from traveling companies. So far as I was able to learn, the Shanghai public takes but mild interest in his efforts.

Concerning the changing theater of India, Mr. Zucker begins by quoting:

"As long as mountain ranges stand
And rivers flow upon this earth,
So long will this 'Ramayana'
Survive upon the lips of men."

Thus wrote the poet Valmike many centuries ago of the epic that has been called the Iliad of India. He would have felt that he had built better than he knew could he have gone with me to the Elphinstone Cinema in Bombay to see a film version of the story. I had the pleasure of a long chat with the tall, gray-haired and strikingly handsome promoter. He explained in Oxford English that in these days of Gandhi and non-cooperation his people were tired of silly foreign films and demanded native industry even in the cinema. And to be sure the Hindus, prouder of their past than perhaps any other people of Asia, crowded this theater when an artistic and quite creditable version of the *Ramayana*, about 500 B. C., brought to vivid life the heroes one sees pictured on every hand in India.

For centuries it has been customary to give performances of favorite scenes from this epic, especially Sita's abduction or the slaying of Ravana, at temples during the New Year season. Presented in the open air, under the pipal-trees, these sylvan performances are full of charm. Frequently they are given for a solid week, one hour a day. But owing to various modern influences, this custom is now on the decline, and the cinema seems to have taken up the thread where the actors dropt it.

Of all the figures in Indian art, Krishna, whose image in painting and carving is seen as frequently as that of Rama or Hanuman attracted me most. He is represented playing the flute and standing with his legs crossed; he looks for all the world like a Grecian

# THIS IS WORTH READING

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■ ■ ■ ■

# CHRYSLER IMPERIAL "80"

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faun. Tho Krishna is now, of course, one of the chief gods, it is for his deeds in a human incarnation eons ago that he is famous in poetic lore.

I was rather disappointed in my search for plays drawn from the Indian classics. In the native theaters of Bombay and Calcutta I found nothing but imitations of our worst melodrama. The stage was Europeanized, a curtain and scenery were employed, the costumes were frequently a mixture of oriental and occidental, and the themes were sensational murder plots. Of all our musical instruments the Hindus have embraced the harmonium, and the dolorous strains of this melancholy music-box accompany the hissing threats or wailing sobs in their theaters.

But if you wish to see "the finest artist on the stage in Asia," you must turn to Burma and behold its great matinee idol—Po Sein, the John Barrymore of the Orient, of whom we read:

Most famous of all the sights in Rangoon are the Shwe Dagon, the Golden Pagoda, and the actor Po Sein. If you wish to go up on the platform of the pagoda, you have to take off your shoes and socks; if you want to see Po Sein, you must wait till two o'clock in the morning! I have done both and consequently carried away from Rangoon memories of unique charm. As the golden tower of the Buddhist shrine rises high above the surrounding city and shines as a welcome landmark to the sailor far out at sea, so Po Sein is a star of the first magnitude, whom I should call the finest artist on the stage in Asia.

They are a picturesque and strange people in Burma—a refreshing contrast to Calcutta and the somewhat drab Hindus. They take their theatricals at night, all night long, and the chief actor comes on with the first crow of the cock. Performances are given in the courts of large residences or in open spaces almost anywhere, but it happens that Po Sein plays in a large public hall erected by the British. (I have forgotten its name, but I'll lay ten to one it's Victoria Hall.) On the floor of this building, the size of one of our armories, were spread out the Burmese families—men, women and children—comfortably settled on mats or rugs. Here they were ready to be entertained or equally prepared to go to sleep should the show prove disappointing.

The music in Burma is the most exhilarating in the Orient, and next to the European the most perfected in the world. In the center of the orchestral pit sat the harpist with his long, boat-shaped harp, and grouped about him were musicians playing the loud and strident clarion. The instruments that give the character to Burmese music are the bells and the drums. There are eighteen tuned gongs and twenty-two drums, each set arranged in a circle. In the circle squat in oriental fashion the bell-ringer and the drummer, respectively, each whirling about with great dexterity. The gongs are beaten with padded sticks and the drums with the fingers. To the American visitor the quick, irregular rhythm is distinctly reminiscent of "fox-trot" music.

After a ringing overture by the orchestra the great Po Sein appeared with two young girls in a vivacious dance. He wore an elaborately draped *sarong* of stiff rose and blue changeable brocade encrusted with gold and silver flowers, and a short, close-fitting jacket of gauzy white material. The dress of the women was very similar except that their sarongs were much less elaborate. Po Sein manipulated his with extreme grace, partly unwrapping it at times to let two yards of it flow behind him in one of the wild leaps that occurred frequently in the dance. There were a great many graceful poses, but they were held for only an instant, to melt into others equally pleasing. Additional characters, a royal minister and a clown, came on the stage for bits of dialog, but their rôles were minor ones indeed. The chief element in the entertainment was the love-story portrayed in a symbolical dance with the hero pursuing his beloved through countless ever-new, ever-graceful evolutions. It was done with the verve and abandon of the Russian ballet; only it was less artful and more "oriental."

For almost two hours Po Sein continued his performance, forming with his partners in bright sarongs a gaudily brilliant spectacle. The profusion of color and the rhythmic movement, combined with the hour, produced a dreamlike effect never to be forgotten. In the intermission I walked around to the stage entrance through the sultry, scent-laden night air of Rangoon. I found Po Sein sitting on a chair with the perspiration running down his face, drawing quick, deep breaths after his exertion. He told me that the plot of his piece represented the story of an incarnation of the Buddha as a prince, with its chief theme the love-story. "However," he added, "the play is slow and the action spun out; in fact, the dances have become the principal part of the performance." I had noticed about as much plot as the spinster who read the dictionary, and I was glad to hear Po Sein say that the second part of the performance would present more of his dances. When I finally was seated in my rickshaw, homeward bound, the sun was lighting up with the first faint morning glow the palms about the Shwe Dagon.

These Burmese dancers, Po Sein and his troupe, played at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, where their vivid dances formed the sensation of the fair. At first they held their performances outdoors near the Burmese building, but they attracted so many spectators that the management decided to have them dance in an enclosed theater to which admission could be charged. One feature of their exhibition was new in London; it consisted of a rendering by the orchestra of "As we were marching through Georgia." With pardonable pride the Burmese exhibited their mastery of occidental music!

NO LONGER A SAMURAI

"In its recent orgy of foreign imitation, Japan took over the courtier, the toe-dancer and the page."

After a passing glance at dramatic art in the Philippines, the writer sums up:

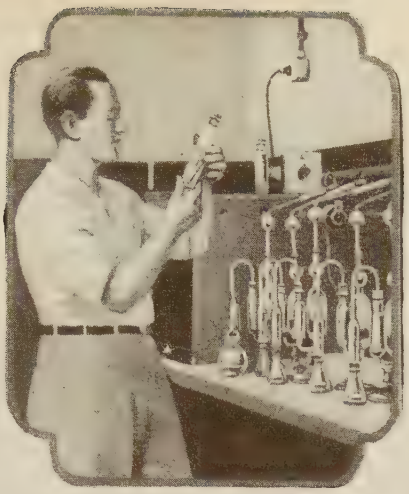
Japan, the most nationalistic country, is developing a native art; and in India signs of such an art are beginning to appear. China, the Philippines, Burma, the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements, are perhaps at present in a transition stage, in the course of which the old native theater is disappearing or undergoing modification before imitations of European plays and imported motion-pictures. But I feel confident that with growing national pride in eastern countries more and more stress will be laid on native history, literature and art, and that we may look forward to fascinating developments in the changing theaters of Asia.

The conclusion has forced itself upon me that the development of a good native theater stands in very direct relation to the development of the spirit of nationalism. In Europe, of course, we have observed the same phenomenon; for example, the theater of England in Elizabeth's day and the literature of Germany after 1870.

Another glimpse of the Asiatic theater:

In the melting-pot of oriental civilizations, Singapore, there is an interesting company grouped about Mr. K. Deen, a star equally versatile in Javanese, Hindu and Malay plays. The owner of his theater is, by the way, a Chinese. I saw Mr. Deen in a Hindu play that recalled episodes of the *Ramayana* and in a Javanese piece full of enchanted princes, fairies, genii and slave merchants—in short, an Arabian Nights atmosphere. Since there is also a European theater in the city, it is not surprizing that imitations of our methods of staging and acting creep into the already mixed art of the company of the Royal Theater in Singapore. Yet it must be said that Mr. Deen is a young actor of considerable talent, especially in comic parts, and that he is well worth going to see. In the Javanese play he set out on a quest in the company of a faithful but stupid servant and underwent—because of his having eaten certain magic fruits—changes, first into a black woman, then into a man again, tho still black, next into an invisible person, and finally once more into his white and princely self. Mr. Deen's acting was realistic and convincing; the theater on the whole showed the effects of much Europeanization.

As an added attraction the Singapore theater offered *Wayang Kulit*, or Javanese shadow plays. A curtain was stretched across part of the stage, and between it and an oil lamp the manipulator moved figures cut out of leather.



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# TEXACO

## GASOLINE MOTOR OIL

# PUTTING OUR EMOTIONS ON CANVAS

A CONVULSIVELY-KNOTTED GREEN SERPENT, spitting flame from both ends—this, painted against a black background, is the image of Hate in a series of symbolical paintings recently exhibited in the National Gallery of Art, in Washington. Each of the other paintings in the series of thirty-two depicts an emotion, and it is said that many who behold them react strongly to the artist's intention. We read of a farmer from the North Platte, wandering through the National Gallery with three sailors, "when suddenly they halted and drew up at attention," halted by "a blare of riotous coloring." When the four men "looked more closely at the combinations and unusual figures in the paintings," we are told that they laughed. Then, however, "they saw one painting they understood immediately"; and one of them is quoted as exclaiming:

"Gee, that's 'Hate' all right!"

It was the fiery and contorted green serpent; and its eloquence inspired the visitors to embark on a guessing game, "like a group of youngsters." They went from one painting to the next, covering up the titles and trying to interpret for themselves "the emotion, condition, or conception" typified by each. "Anger," "Devotion," "Prayer," "Faith," "Love," "Hope," "Inspiration," "Guilt"—such were some of the themes over which they cudgeled their imaginations. The writer, Nell Ray Clarke, does not relate how well or poorly they succeeded at this exercise, but we learn from her article in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* that a professor of the institution came down the hall, and—

He stopt short, got out his spectacles and attentively examined the paintings. Then he turned to the artist and queried, "Have you shown these to the chief of the psychological section of the museum?

You should, you know, as he would be tremendously interested in them as psychological manifestations."

Even the negro elevator man at the museum, of which the National Gallery of Art is a part, talked about the startling paintings that people came again and again to see. They are known officially as the "Symbolic Color Analysis of Life—the Emotions Translated into Color and Form," by Victor de Kubinyi, a Hungarian-American.

The mere fact that these curious water-colors were considered worth hanging in the National Gallery of Art by Dr. William H. Holmes, the director, would alone commend them to public attention. But the thing that makes them doubly interesting is that the artist is a writer by profession, has never had a lesson in art in his life, and had never done any painting until he spontaneously did this series within the last few months.

De Kubinyi has been in this country for nineteen years. Once he was wealthy; his father was field marshal in the Army of Emperor Franz Josef of Austria. But the World War and misfortune went hand in hand to make him almost penniless.

He believes that the emotional and sensational chaos through which he passed during that time gave him the understanding of emotions and other psychological reactions which he has so strikingly conveyed in his paintings.

Psychologists are interested in the work because to them it is concrete evidence that people can sometimes create artistic products concerning the technique of which they have no conscious knowledge.

Mr. Kubinyi has no conscious knowledge of painting, but instinctively he painted what he felt. Trained artists who have seen the work say that even his technique is not often faulty—he has painted with a knowing brush.

A peculiarity of his style is that "the lines between his colors are so clear-cut that Dr. Holmes, when he first glanced at the paintings, wanted to know if the figures had been cut out and pasted on the drawing-board." As to the later adventures of the pictures, we learn:

Since their exhibition at the new National Museum, the paintings have been shown at private exhibitions for the Diplomatic Corps and leaders in local art and social circles, and at public schools in order that the youngest school child, by visualizing Kubinyi's conceptions, may learn the value of emotional control.

Photographs by courtesy of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*

A PAINTER OF "STATES OF MIND"

The form and color of emotions are said to reveal themselves to Victor de Kubinyi, and thus he sets them down.

Dr. Alexander Henneman, a well-known musician in the Capital, was so imprest with their beauty that he composed music to assist in the interpretation of the Kubinyi symbols while slides of the paintings were being shown on the screen. Invariably it happens, wherever they are shown, that the audience, which at first is coolly skeptical about the merits of the work, soon falls into the mood of the artist's imaginative ideas and comes away enthusiastic about, or at least imprest by, the originality of the work.

Interesting speculations have arisen in connection with the pictures. Has an emotion color and form? Have the symbols visioned by this artist a fixt value of authenticity in some invisible realm of emotion? Such questions the artist appears unable to answer, but his account of how he came to do the paintings (they are water-colors, by the way) is thus set down:

One day when luck had been dead against him, he began thinking of himself in an abstract way in comparison with individuals who had real troubles to worry about—illness, or the death of loved ones—for, after all, he had only lost his money. He seemed to himself, he said, more like a lonely tree than anything else, surrounded by dark clouds. So almost absent-mindedly he drew a little evergreen and surrounded it with clouds.

And what would be the only thing which would change such a situation for him was his question to himself. The answer was inevitably, "God." And what was God most like? A wondrous beam of light. So he drew in the beam of light.

Several days later he tossed the little drawing over to some one and asked: "Does that mean anything to you?"

"Yes, I believe I know what you meant, but you ought to do this in colors," his friend answered.

Some time later as Mr. Kubinyi was walking along the streets

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ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

of New York he saw an art store and automatically went in and bought a full set of water-colors, ordered them delivered to his home in Washington, and promptly forgot all about them. Later the package showed up at his apartment. He opened it and painted his little evergreen surrounded by clouds of dark gray, light gray, and black. God is represented as a ray of golden sunlight through the background, for God alone can dispel dark clouds.

Then he painted the others, often not consciously knowing what he was painting until he had finished. He simply saw an emotion and painted it. One of the paintings had even gone on exhibition before he knew what it represented, and then a farmer named it for him.

It was after the paintings had been hung. Dr. Holmes noticed that all the pictures were labeled except one, and he turned to Mr. Kubinyi and asked, "What are you going to call this one?"

The artist was "stumped," and answered, "I don't know yet."

A farmer from Maryland, who happened to be standing near by, looked attentively at the white sphere on a vivid blue background, and said, "I don't know whether what I think about it means anything to you or not, but that seems to me to be 'Purity'."

"And so it is," answered Mr. Kubinyi, "for Purity is a sphere held up by its own momentum."

There is only one of the paintings which the artist says he did with conscious intent, and that is "Slander"—a rosy flower toward which a black, scrawny, clawlike hand reaches. Its meaning is obvious—the rosy reputation or bright outlook smudged and broken by the black hand of slander.

When he had most of his paintings named, it was suggested to Mr. Kubinyi that he should write some explanation of the depicted emotions so that the ideas they embodied would be clear to the casual individual who didn't want to do any thinking for himself. He mulled the idea, and not being able to sleep one night, he arose, slipt into his bathrobe and whanged out on his typewriter a stanza of free verse for each painting. Incidentally, they are very helpful in interpreting the paintings.

Beneath the painting representing "God," the stanza is:

> Serene and gracious
> Through hope and endeavor,
> God leadeth on
> To permanent repose.

Beneath "Purity":

> In quiet dignity, unobtrusive,
> Serene and often lonely
> Purity commands attention and respect
> (But is—too often—slighted and ignored!)
> Amidst the din and rush of modern life.

In explanation of "Slander":

> From flaming depths of hatred and deceit
> Vile Slander will outstretch its murky paw
> To wantonly besmirch your reputation
> (Sometimes, alas, destroying what is weak;
> More often, though, to emphasize the beauty
> Of that which it set out to tear to shreds).

Altho the artist arrived at his symbols by some other process than conscious thought—for they "came to" him in execution and not in preliminary design—he has found that conscious thought readily harmonizes itself with them and ratifies the principles on which they rest. In many respects the Kubinyi paintings seem to correspond with the Eastern conception—transplanted to the West by Mrs. Annie Besant and other Theosophists—of "thought forms," the construction of which is considered an important part of the "art of magic," both "white" and "black." As the writer of the *Ledger* article remarks:

The evolution of some of the ideas as they grew into paintings on canvas is rather interesting. "The most inanimate thing I can imagine," said Mr. Kubinyi, "is a crumpled sheet lying on the floor. Devotion is so strong a power that it could lift even a thing so inanimate as that sheet and cause it to burst into flame." And that is his painting, "Devotion"—a white sheet against a vivid blue background winding upward until it bursts into flame.

"Faith" is a tall white pillar against a black background with tendrils climbing upward at its base. In the distance the sun is shining brightly.

"Prayer" is represented by red flames tinged with green against a background that ranges from black through all the rainbow shades to a delicate violet. The tongues of flame are formless, for often prayer itself is formless and misused, the artist explained.

A spider grasping something with each of its claws represents "Greed." The tendrils of light which it holds are yellow, red, green, orange, indigo and maroon, against a gray background.

"Remorse" is a dark brown flower shot through with red, green, vivid blue, orange, and a reddish purple. The rays of color represent the right which is sometimes brought about as the result of remorse and repentance.

"Conceit" is a varicolored flower pushing up through all phases of life, represented by waves of blue, pink, cerise, purple, and green, only to rear its head against a black and unyielding ceiling.

A mad figure of green whirling through a chaotic blue and bespattered with great blobs of blood is "War," which a stanza describes,

> Depriving man of sense and decency
> War, madly spilling blood,
> Befouls the universe
> Most aptly seconded by printed lies.

"Vanity" somehow manages to be humorous, and almost cubistic. The backward-slanting lines in reds and blues suggest a female figure against a yellow background trailing its robes in brown mud.

"Ambition" is represented by a mass of building materials in yellow, white, pale purplish-pinks, and blues, with a blue sky overhead—one kind piled on the top of another, each typifying a certain kind of experience in life which goes toward building our individual ambitions. The movement of the painting is upward.

> Up higher and higher, to the top of all
> Ambition soars.
> Essentially though fine and noble,
> It's bound to fail
> If uncontrolled by sense
> And equanimity,

is the legend the painting carries.

"Hypocrisy" is so simple in conception as to be fundamental—a two-sided figure on a two-sided background, a divided column. One of the sides shades from pale gray to black and the other or sunnier side from pale yellow to deep orange. Its stanza is:

> A sorry wight, indeed,
> Hypocrisy
> Will blandly whisper, "Yes!"
> Whilst meaning "No!"

It is obvious that all the paintings can not be called representations of the human emotions, in the strict sense of that word from a psychologist's view-point. One of the most delicately beautiful of the paintings, for instance, is his "Symphony," creamy yellow organ-pipes floating among the white drifting clouds of a deep blue sky.

"Speed" is merely the artist's conception of an abstract idea, striking because it is so simple—darting shafts of color and curling wires that do not become lost in the background, leaving the impression of uninterrupted endless movement around the world or out in space. It carries the philosophical observation that

> With grim determination,
> Misled by idle hope,
> Speed rushes on ahead in all directions,
> Making a sorry mess of peaceful life,
> Pursuing madly goals it does not see.

Psychologists point out that paintings of a similar character are often executed by patients undergoing the psychoanalytic process. Many examples are given in Dr. Beatrice Hinkle's work, "The Re-Creation of the Individual." As we read on:

A school-teacher, when the vivid water-colors burst upon her vision while she was taking a group of youngsters through the National Museum, "parked" the children outside the room so that she might enjoy the paintings uninterrupted by dozens of questions. She halted and gazed intently at "Birth," a pale blue light, representing the soul bursting forth from a dark brown and black background. "I have a child of my own, and I know what that means," was her only comment.

The caption on the picture is:

> From darkest agonies of pain and fear,
> Birth valiantly conquering e'en death
> Bestows life's simple joys and sorrows
> Upon a soul newly revealed
> Giving its message thus,
> Be brave and fight.

One of the most interesting things about the paintings is that, tho they represent abstract ideas, conceptions or emotions, the conception of each is so simple that the meaning is almost at once unmistakable. Virtually all of Kubinyi's figures are of recognizable form.

# PUBLICITY AS SHE IS MADE

THE ACTRESS WITH A FOURTEEN-INCH WAIST, and the prima donna who forgot to fulfil an engagement to be locked up "by accident" in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, were examples of celebrities who require publicity to be manufactured for them. A more fortunate class of celebrity simply "oozes publicity." To these the sedulous press agent "serves chiefly as an intelligent go-between." Both classes are discust by Avery Strakosch, who reveals in the New York *World* some of the tricks in the trade of landing one's clients on the front page. The late Enrico Caruso, he declares, was king of all the first-class magnetic personalities, possessing an indefinable quality of arousing imagination. And Maria Jeritza is another example, of whom we read:

She could say casually, in her broken English, the equivalent of "I think it will rain to-morrow," and many newspapers would carry her picture on the front page, with a caption: "Famous Song-Bird Makes Prophecy," in large type. Mary Garden is another whose words are pearls in print.

One Caruso story Mr. Strakosch relates in detail:

Ten years or so ago I was writing an article for a magazine about Caruso. He lived at the Hotel Knickerbocker then, in the very heart of New York. He told me in detail about his life as a boy. He said that he was so fearfully poverty-stricken at one period that he could afford only one suit of clothes. And even then, because the suit was of the cheapest quality obtainable, he found it necessary to clean and dye it himself, once a week, in order to wear it to the church in Naples where he sang in the choir. His collars were of paper, which he cut out himself, and shirt-fronts he made of any available scraps he could find.

As he conversed a young woman came into the room and sat down. Caruso was in a talkative mood, and after greeting her—she was there by appointment, evidently—continued. Very young she was, and obviously elated in the presence of this greatest tenor of all time. Excitedly she made notes in a small note-book and wonder was written in her eyes and across her face.

"Oh—oh, Mr. Caruso!" (She had all the earmarks of a novice in the writing game.) He paused. "Will you let me use all this in a story?"

"Why not? It is the truth."

"But I mean—as an autobiographical article, an article signed by you?"

Caruso frowned. The frown meant much, for his was a jolly face, as all the world knows. He looked at the girl searchingly for a moment, at her cheap little suit, her matted fur and weather-beaten hat. He knew the value of his signature. Doubtless she could make some money with such an article. Caruso loved being generous. Then, very slowly, too reluctantly, it seemed to me, he said:

"No, but I am sorry."

He explained. In England a book was once published, entitled, "How to Sing, by Caruso." His signature, that is to say, a facsimile—was in the book. He had neither seen nor heard of this book until his friends sent him copies. When he next went to London, he made it a point to call upon the publisher personally. He inquired as to the book's inception. The publisher shook his head and told him he had purchased it through agents from America. That was all he knew.

But several weeks later a French singing teacher located in London served Caruso with a summons, accusing him of plagiarizing a book she had written and published ten years earlier. Lawsuits developed and much trouble ensued for the good-natured Caruso. Of course, he was easily able to prove his innocence. But after that experience he was more careful than ever to forbid the use of his signature.

The girl with the note-book listened attentively. When he had finished, she spoke:

"Mr. Caruso, I will be very frank. If I write this story of your youth, your poverty, I will receive, perhaps, $50 for it. If I write it as a signed article by you, I might get $250 for it."

The tenor's brown eyes softened. He had just told of poverty. The girl, as she said, had spoken frankly—also, I thought, with a certain edge of psychology.

"You go home," Caruso said finally, "and write the story. Bring it to me. If what you write is correct, I'll make an exception and give you my signature—gladly."

Showing how far the most carefully planned publicity venture may wander from the original intention through unforeseen developments, the writer gives the following temperamental example:

I once had a client, an opera singer of unusual mental attainments. For me she was the *rara avis*, as brains and a glorious voice are not always compatible.

This singer came from abroad with the usual trumpetings. Followed then that dead silence, that abyss into which the press agent is so often asked to jump. I was completely fascinated by her. She had an amazing way of calling a spade a spade. She was filled with ideas, but you couldn't publish them!

Like many prima donnas before her, she had a large collection of jewels, that glittering harness they find so necessary as *mise en scène;* also, she brought a shipload of Spanish antiques with which she furnished a house. She was a born connoisseur of *ojects d'art.* The business of losing the old jewel-case, so dear to the hearts of prima donnas of past generations, and even to-day, I felt could not be repeated. When I had solved the problem legitimately, I thought, she came to me—this Madame X, I shall call her—with an idea that was both fantastic and adventurous.

On a chosen day—it was winter, with early twilights—Madame X was to spend the late afternoon hours in the Metropolitan Museum of Art at Fifth Avenue and 86th Street. By skilful maneuvering, Madame X was to be locked in! Previous to this adventure she was to have arranged a dinner-party at her house for the evening. The dinner hour was to approach, with guests assembled, but no hostess—no Madame X. As I was included among the guests, it would be my cue to question the servants, her secretary, and finally to call up her friends. Her maid was to recall that Madame had spoken earlier in the week of visiting the great art museum! A conclave was to follow, in which I would point out that something might have happened to Madame X. Some one was to telephone—excitedly—to the local police-station. Madame X, an able actress, was later to be discovered among the Metropolitan's Spanish art treasures, in a semiconscious state and taken home.

Several days preceding "the event leading up to the crime," Madame X went to the museum. Luck seemed with her. She discovered an alcove hung with Spanish brocades, just the place to hide as museum officials went prowling past at closing time.

The day arrived. I telephoned Madame X. She had not lost her nerve and was thrilled with her potential adventure. Would she not be alarmed in the darkness of the Spanish room? Nonsense!

Madame X planned to leave the house at 4:30 to taxi across the park, which she did. As she came within sight of the museum, she glanced down at her ankle. Horror crossed her face, while doubt encompassed her mind. The superstition of centuries was in her primitive heart, whatever the intelligence of her brain. She had gone without her good-luck piece! That slender gold chain with the tiny locket on which was inscribed "Bonne Chance"—it was not there! There was nothing to do but hurry back for it. Calling to the driver, they rushed across the park again. When she arrived she found an unexpected guest about to leave. This man—she had heard of him often—had a letter of introduction from a friend in Madrid. He was a very wealthy and charming European. He was thirsty? *Hélas!* A thousand apologies came to her lips, while in a rhapsodic hospitality the waiting taxi, the anklet and the museum were forgotten.

I arrived, unable to believe my eyes. There Madame X stood, a human orchid in her lavender Vionnet gown. The guest had been persuaded to remain. I was asked to attend to the taxi driver down-stairs.

Lest romance be slighted, I may add that she married the man, and has since given up singing.

A friend, a tape-measure, and "the smallest waist in the world," Mr. Strakosch cites as the ingredients in a piece of nation-wide theatrical publicity.

Some years ago a French comedienne came here practically unknown. She was having a pretty hard time to get along, when a friend of mine met her. She told him she planned to return to France before her money gave out entirely. The moment he saw her he recognized that something which proclaims genuine talent. She was quite the homeliest woman he had ever seen. Yet she had one amazing feature. It was her waist, the tiniest he had ever seen.

My friend called for a tape-measure and took the circumference of that waist himself. It was fourteen and a quarter inches. A few hours later every news syndicate sent out a story—with picture—of the smallest waist in the world! Within a week eminent physicians in various cities fell for the story as it appeared, and Mademoiselle Z was denounced for her decadence. Ministers preached about that waist from their pulpits, and as the question of child-bearing came into the controversy, editorials were published in papers all over the United States.

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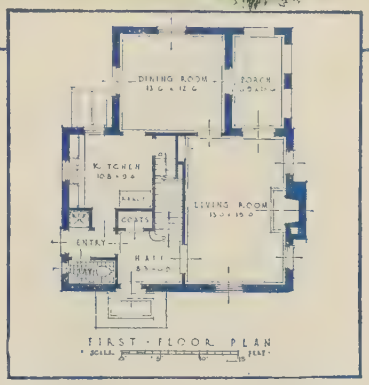
Send the coupon for the book, "28 Better Homes," which contains illustrations, floor plans, and descriptions of the 28 prize-winning homes.

It gives practical advice on the very important questions that confront every prospective homebuilder:

Protecting your home investment; 60 things to watch during construction; How to read blueprints; Points on the relationship with your architect; How to secure an able contractor; How to secure, at moderate cost, the charming colored stucco effects so much in vogue; How to insure fire-safety; Methods of financing homebuilders; How to secure higher real estate appraisal value.




### *Make an early start—save money*

The question of financing need not delay you. Your bank or building loan association will gladly suggest an easy way to finance the construction of your home. Start now and benefit by:

1. Making financial arrangements before building money is in brisk demand.
2. Having sufficient time to choose an ideal site.
3. Securing a competent contractor.
4. Giving the contractor time to secure the best labor, buy materials more advantageously, arrange deliveries to avoid costly delays of the rush season.
5. Giving the building supply dealer time to arrange in advance for the contractor's needs.

In this way, an early start insures building economies, resulting in Permanent Satisfaction.

### *How to get* PERMANENT SATISFACTION *—whatever you build*

1—The first essential, when you build, is to get Dependable Materials. Precautions should be taken. The dealer who insists on carrying Lehigh Cement for you, often does so in the face of constant pressure to offer you the "just as good" brand. Is it not reasonable to expect such a dealer to protect your interests in other ways by handling a line of thoroughly Dependable Materials?

*Let the Blue-and-White Lehigh Sign guide you to a reliable dealer.*

2—Make sure to secure Competent Workmanship. A good contractor will save you money through skilful building economies. He will put quality both where it can be seen at the start and where it will be noticed for its low repair expenses in the years to come.

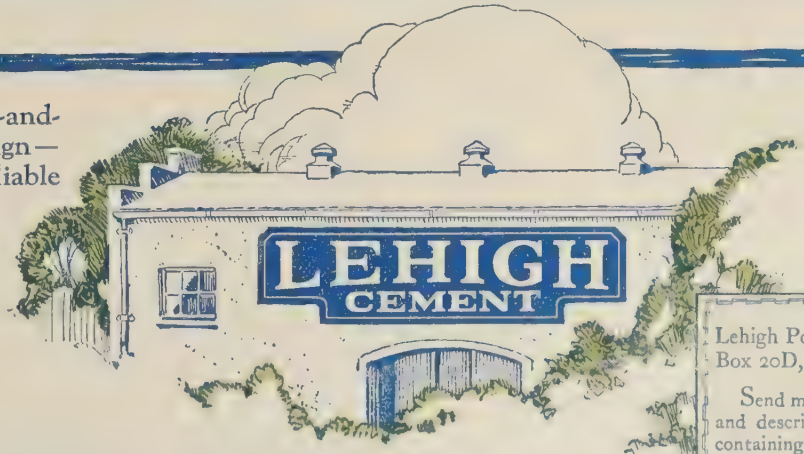
*A point to remember in choosing a contractor:* The contractor who insists on Dependable Materials is more likely to hire competent help and to put skill and dependability into all that he builds.

Lehigh Portland Cement Company

New York, N.Y., Chicago, Ill., Allentown, Pa., Birmingham, Ala., Spokane, Wash. Offices in principal cities throughout the United States.

## LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

Look for the Blue-and-White *Lehigh* Sign—the mark of the reliable dealer.




*SEND this coupon for the* BOOK... *"28 Better Homes"*

Lehigh Portland Cement Company,
Box 20D, Allentown, Pa.

Send me the book "28 Better Homes," illustrating and describing the 28 Lehigh Prize Homes,—also containing practical answers to homebuilders' problems. I enclose 10c to cover handling and mailing.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

20 MILLS FROM COAST TO COAST

## A NAPOLEON OF FIRE-FIGHTING

MRS. O'LEARY'S COW MIGHT HAVE HAD a twin—in a later page of Chicago history—as a result of what came to pass on a Sunday morning last year, when a gasoline lighter warped into the river-front dock of the Texas Oil Company and began to discharge her cargo of 90,000 gallons of gasoline and 15,000 gallons of lubricating oil. Quite a promising cargo for a Mrs. O'Leary's cow to play football with a lamp in, but there was no cow in sight, nor any lamp. There were boys in the neighborhood, however, and they had matches, and some imp of mischief egged them on to lighting a bonfire just outside the fence surrounding the Texas Oil Company's property. Not far away was the gasoline lighter, "with the pipe-lines over the sides and the dangerous fluid pulsing through them"; and all objects in between, including the soil itself, were richly impregnated with oil. The skipper of the lighter caught sight of the fire and its attendant sprites, and we read that he "leapt ashore with a shout and raced toward the flames." But even as he ran "the oil-soaked earth began to blaze and a trail of fire raced toward the water's edge." The surface of the Chicago River, "never free from grease and oil," was particularly inflammable that morning—"thickly coated with the drippage from the lighter and seepage from the adjacent storage yard." A sudden flash—"and for 500 feet up- and down-stream the Chicago River became a sheet of flame from shore to shore."

"Talk about setting the river on fire!" exclaims the narrator, W. A. P. John; and then, continuing in *Everybody's* the history of the occasion described by Chicago's Fire Marshal, Arthur R. Seyferlich, as the most thrilling fire-battle of all his long experience, he traces the consequences of igniting a river:

Lining its banks were oil-soaked wooden wharves. Literally encircled by flames lay the lighter with most of her compartments still undischarged, connected to the storage tanks with inflammable hose! On one side of the oil yard was a soap factory surrounded by nine tanks each containing 15,000 gallons of naphtha! On the other side was a coal yard; beyond that a lumber yard, and within the radius of 200 yards, a score of factories. Behind the soap works towered the two downtown storage tanks of the city gas company, one containing 5 million cubic feet, the other 2,500,000 cubic feet of cooking gas.

Across the river, again, were more factories and warehouses connected to the water-front by wooden wharves. And all this in the heart of industrial Chicago within a stone's throw of the Loop and its commercial treasure trove!

Up in fire-alarm headquarters where the box alarms sound in and are relayed to all stations, a bedlam ensued—the worst two hours in the memory of the oldest man there with twenty-seven years at the 'phones to his credit.

Every one, it seems, who caught sight of the first huge billow of smoke that shot skyward, rushed for a fire-alarm box or the telephone. The first alarm came in from a box a full mile from the place. Forty seconds later came another, this time half a mile closer. Then almost simultaneously came nine more scattered boxes, some of them more than half a mile away. Hard on the heels of the box alarms came the "stills" and the telephone calls—no less than 2,000 of them in one hour and a half. Imagine the profanity of a panting Irish operator with half the department on a desperate call, taking this message almost two hours after the first alarm had come in. "Did you know there was a big fire down to the river?"

Six minutes after the first box had crashed, a battalion-chief had arrived and raced to a 'phone to send in the "4-11." Ten minutes later came the call for five more additional companies and an additional fire-boat and, after a like interval, a second call for more engines. In twenty-six minutes there were on the job, two fire-boats, the equivalent of eight pumpers, twenty-four regular engine companies, three truck companies and three squad companies—Chicago's largest concentration of fire equipment since the night when the famous "Burlington Fire" called out fifty-one engine companies and their various supports.

When the first and second boxes rang, Chief Seyferlich was at a station six miles away on a tour of inspection with a high English official from the London Fire Department. Six minutes later he was in the thick of the fight, having hurtled through the streets at over sixty-five miles an hour. At his elbow until he signaled "fire out" six and a half hours later, hovered the visitor, his impeccable cutaway ruined by sparks, soot and grease, but his impeccable calmness never ruffled. "A cool one," chuckled Seyferlich. "'My word!' was all he said."

Photograph by courtesy of *Everybody's Magazine*

HE HAS FOUGHT 10,000 FIRES

"The Chief's" white helmet is a familiar sight in Chicago. "Over twenty-five hundred men look to him for immediate decisions."

It was probably worth several suits of clothes, not to mention risking his neck, to see how this amazing conflagration was beaten into submission, comments the writer:

The fire-boats, sweeping the river with their high-pressure streams, churned the surface into a foam and literally lapped the flames out. Five companies went into action across the river, beating out several fires and drenching unignited property. Eighteen companies drove in among the tanks and lumber piles getting at the heart of the blaze. Across the street from the hottest flames was a six-story warehouse the windows of which were sending down a hailstorm of heat-shattered glass. The twenty-fourth company climbed to its roof and released a literal Niagara, interposing a solid sheet of water between the wall and the radiant heat, thus saving the structure from certain destruction, and preserving one solid barrier against the flames in that direction.

Acting on instructions, the gas company quickly transferred the contents of the two huge tanks to others in distant parts of the city. This allowed the emptying tanks to sink below the surface. It prevented a possible explosion, which would have created havoc among the hundred thousand spectators who were swarming on roofs and taxing the capacity of the nearest bridge spanning the river.

Starting from the outer rim, simultaneously with striking at the heart of the fire—remember the area was large—the firemen first held the flames and then began to drive them back foot by foot. At the water's edge, the lighter was an inferno which no fireman was allowed to approach. Any one or all of the tanks in the hold might explode instead of continuing, as they were, to blaze fiercely and harmlessly. So long as the heat was only great enough to open the seams they would release spewing liquid fire into the river, where the fire-boats were quickly smothering it. Six of these tanks had already split and were burning openly, when the seventh let go! With the roar of a gigantic rocket and a deafening crash, it catapulted skyward in an awesome arc. Hurtling through the air like a red-hot meteor, it dropt hissing, but harmless, into the river. That marked the climax. From then on it was a question of man-power, water, and persistence.

But about that time, Chief Seyferlich, standing beneath a protecting canopy and directing operations, was approached by a somewhat perturbed man. "Chief," he said, "I'm the superintendent here. Thought you'd like to know that concrete platform you're standing on is the top of a tank that's got 200,000 gallons of gasoline! And I'm not sure if the valves at the end of the feed lines down there are closed!"

"So?" answered Seyferlich according to a man at his elbow. "H'm. Suppose we walk down and see that they're closed." They were.

The Chief leaned back in his chair, shook his head and whistled softly, "Ten minutes made all the difference. If we hadn't got there when we did and succeeded in preventing a serious explosion—well, I guess you would be talking to some other Chief and a lot of fire insurance companies would have been broke, or

# One after another, big businesses are adopting these desks of steel

## *and today Allsteel advantages cost no more than wood*

BIG corporations are rapidly replacing old fashioned wood desks with desks of imperishable steel. Today, wood desks are as obsolete as wood filing cabinets.

These handsome, durable Allsteel Desks won't look shabby in a year—or ten years. There's no wear-out to them. No depreciation. They won't cut, won't nick, won't warp. Drawers move in and out easily—effortlessly. The beautiful mar-proof tops are of wonderfully durable "Velvoleum" banded with polished bronze. Feet are bronze, too.

And now at so moderate a price Allsteel Desks are available for every office in America. Send the coupon for the GF Allsteel Desk Catalog.

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***Allsteel Office Equipment also includes***
Safes
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FACTS ABOUT A FAMOUS FAMILY

# What makes the value in General Motors cars?

**1 SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND TEST.** *Centering in the largest automotive laboratories and proving ground in the world.*

**2 COMBINED PURCHASING POWER OF MANY COMPANIES.** *Insuring the best materials at the lowest price.*

**3 VOLUME PRODUCTION.** *120,000 skilled workers made more than 835,000 General Motors passenger cars and trucks in 1925.*

**4 QUALITY BODY WORK.** *Fisher Body Corporation is a part of General Motors.*

**5 WORLD-WIDE MARKETS.** *Sales and service in 144 countries.*

**6 FAIR PRICE POLICY.** *Standard prices, with General Motors' savings passed on to the buyer.*

**7 GENERAL MOTORS ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION.** *A finance company owned by General Motors, offering sound terms and lowest rates to time purchasers.*

All these factors mean *every* facility and *every* incentive for maintaining quality in the product and value for the price.

# GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET · PONTIAC · OLDSMOBILE · OAKLAND
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*"A car for every purse and purpose"*

## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

badly bent. A fire just as big, if not bigger, and more destructive than the big one in 1871 was not an impossibility for a while."

Chicago has been sensitive on the subject of fires ever since the episode of Mrs. O'Leary's cow, and has done much to reduce fire-fighting to a science. Of Seyferlich, who has fought fires for thirty-five years, we are given this description:

Less than sixty, a mountain of a man, Seyferlich is the antithesis of the grizzled veteran I had been expecting to meet. Perhaps it is the eternal energy of Chicago. I don't know. But here is the Chief of a fire department of over 2,500 men, who has personally fought some 10,000 fires, who has a quick smile and curly black hair, a keen sense of humor, a genuine talent for after-dinner speaking, a love for swimming and baseball—and bubbling youth! Yet all over the world he is known as a sagacious, experienced fire-fighter, grand exponent of the fire-fighting theory, "Get 'em in and get 'em out!"

"That's the strategy in a nutshell," he explained, emphasizing his words by driving his clenched fist through the air. "Get 'em in and get 'em out! In New York where there are no alleys and everything is solidly built up they have to fight fires from the street. Bad business, that—tough business. But here we have alleys. Our blocks aren't built up so compactly. We can get in from behind. It gives us a chance to strike at the heart of the fire quickly. Get those words: heart of the fire—and quickly. So in they go. Four companies answer every first alarm. The first on the job goes in; the second goes behind; the third goes in front, and the fourth is available to be placed by the Chief in charge. But with your men on the inside, comes another responsibility. You've got to get 'em out.

"That's where experience counts—where only experience can guide a Chief. He may be a battalion chief or an assistant marshal or myself.

"He has to be familiar with every type of construction and every type of contents. He has to know how much water can be poured into a floor piled with rags, say, before it will cave, how much heat all types of side-walls will withstand. He has to know the inside of every important building in his district like the palm of his hand. He has to be able to judge by smell, temperature, and sixth sense when she's 'going to blow,' and before she blows, he has to get his men out.

"It's different from the Army. In war your enemy is human, has human limitations and moves according to fundamental rules that haven't changed since Napoleon's day. But fire—fire knows no rules. You can never anticipate its actions. Every fire presents a different problem to be solved on the spot, and with darned little chance of a staff conference."

"Tell me something about the men," I suggested, "some of the feats of bravery."

"Feats of bravery?" he questioned. He tossed at me the most recent annual report of the Fire Marshal to Chicago's City Council. "There are a few of them; I can't begin to tell you about them all; I have a meeting of marshals at half-past

# Protect the Blossoms

THE business of being a parent is difficult at best. There are days when everything seems to go wrong, when Jimmy is mischievous and Janet is disobedient—days when the children are so exasperating that you forget what they really mean to you.

But at night, when you steal quietly in for a last good-night look, how like blossoms they seem—exquisite promises of the future. You dream of the things you hope to do for them—of the advantages you wish to give them—of the gifts you would like to lavish upon them. But has it occurred to you that there is something else that perhaps you should be doing for them right now?

### *Today—Before It Is Too Late*

Use the great gifts of modern medical science to protect your children from disease and to help them become strong and healthy men and women—physically, mentally and morally. Many deadly diseases can be prevented by vaccination or inoculation. Many serious after-effects of common diseases can be avoided by proper nursing. Do not risk the blighting of a single blossom.

### *Three Important Things to Do*

These are things which, if not already done, you should do at once:

***First.*** See that your children are vaccinated against smallpox.

***Second.*** Make sure that they have toxin-antitoxin treatments to prevent diphtheria.

***Third.*** Have them examined at least once a year to correct physical defects. Especially—teeth, eyes, ears and tonsils should be thoroughly inspected; adenoids, when present, should be removed.

With positive protection offered against two of the most dreaded diseases, smallpox and diphtheria, it is little short of criminal negligence to overlook these simple precautions. And a great amount of illness will be avoided when, as a matter of course, children have an annual health examination.

Can you call yourself a good parent unless you are able to say, "My children have the best protection I can give them!"

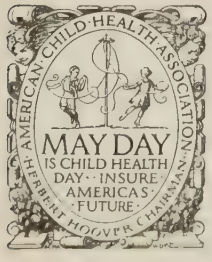
### *Even Minor Ailments are Dangerous*

More children die from measles and whooping cough than from dreaded scarlet fever. Chicken-pox and mumps may be indirect causes of death. Some of the most contagious diseases, such as measles and whooping cough, for the first two or three days appear to be nothing but "colds". Even at this stage, before the real sickness is recognized, infection of others may occur.

Frequently whooping cough leads to pneumonia or permanently injured lungs. Unless a child who has measles is carefully nursed,—pneumonia, mastoiditis or kidney trouble may result. In not a few instances, an attack of measles is the indirect cause of tuberculosis. Sometimes the little sufferer is left blind or deaf.

Do not make the mistake that some parents have made—do not think that your child must have all the children's diseases, and "the sooner the better". Never let well children play with a child known to have a contagious disease.

Health is the greatest blessing you can give your children. Plan for it now—in blossom time.




**For the past three years May Day has had a new meaning. It has become National Child Health Day—the day on which every state in our country takes stock of the health and welfare of its children.**

**While there have been great gains in protecting the lives of children, these gains have been accomplished by the extraordinarily good work done in some parts of the country. Tremendous betterment will result when the same good work is carried on everywhere.**

**The new May Day unites us in planning for more sanitary school buildings, for more and better playground facilities and for unremitting supervision of the water, milk and food supplies of a community.**

**The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has prepared pamphlets on the cause, prevention and care of almost all the diseases with which children are threatened.**

**Send for the booklets on Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria. They will be mailed free and may be invaluable to you.**

HALEY FISKE, *President.*

*Published by*

## METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK

***Biggest in the World, More Assets, More Policyholders, More Insurance in force, More new Insurance each year***

# She'll notice the *difference* in your skin

EVERY man wants a well-groomed look. Wants his skin to be smooth, fresh, young-looking. That's just how Aqua Velva keeps it! This clear, amber-colored liquid gives these five after-shaving benefits:

1. It tingles delightfully when applied.
2. It gives first-aid to little cuts.
3. It delights with its man-style fragrance.
4. It safeguards against sun, wind and cold.
5. It conserves the needed natural moisture in the skin (powders absorb this—leave the skin dry). Aqua Velva keeps it as soft and smooth as Williams Shaving Cream leaves it.

The large 5-ounce bottle of Aqua Velva costs 50c (60c in Canada). By mail, postpaid, on receipt of price if your dealer is out of it. Costs almost nothing a day—only a few drops needed. Generous sample bottle FREE—Send the coupon or a postcard, today.

*For use after shaving*

*Made by the makers of Williams Shaving Cream*
The J. B. Williams Co., Dept. 24-B, Glastonbury, Conn.
(Canadian Address, 1114 St. Patrick St., Montreal)
*Send free test bottle of Aqua Velva.*

Lit. Dig. 4-24-26

## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

one and it is ten o'clock now. Read 'em yourself. It is all in a day's work."

In that volume of dry statistics about the miles of high-pressure mains laid and the amount of gasoline consumed last year by Engine Company No. 77, there is a section that proves the inadequacy of the written word. "John Beckman, captain of Hook and Ladder Company, number so-and-so, is honorably mentioned, etc." No less than thirty-seven such instances, each involving from one to ten firemen, each concerning some feat ranging from the capture of a runaway horse in front of a public school to the rescue of six persons from the roof of a burning building on a sleety March day at 12:30 A. M. All in a single year! By unsung heroes—and some of them on a wage of less than five dollars a day!

No man can serve in the Chicago Fire Department long without flirting with death at his elbow, remarks the writer. Seyferlich, in his thirty-five years, "has had many such flirtations," and we read on:

His closest call came back in 1910, when he was a battalion chief. A nasty fire had been discovered in the basement of a wholesale meat market. Carrying into execution the departmental theory of getting at the heart of the fire, he was crawling along the basement floor in the dark. Suddenly the hot acrid air changed in odor. A wave of gas, at once sickeningly sweet and searing, blinded his eyes and burned his nose and throat. The ammonia tanks had let go! He swung about, blindly trying to fight his way back, then plunged to the floor unconscious, the flames not twenty feet away. Hours later, it seemed, the last man of his company, cutting across the rear of the room to escape, felt his boot strike a metal object. He stooped, found Seyferlich's hat, then Seyferlich himself face down in the water. He dragged him into the open air. For ten and a half hours Seyferlich lay unconscious. But he was on duty the following day. Except for that passing booted foot that happened to strike his metal hat. . . .

Two years previous the same deadly fumes, during a cold-storage warehouse fire, had sent more than a score of firemen down and out, among them Seyferlich. The warehouse, consisting of six floors, crammed with butter, pork, and pre-Thanksgiving poultry, presented one of the most difficult and stubborn fires in the annals of the fire department. Three hundred thousand pounds of melting butter ran knee-deep on the fifth floor, feeding the flames to fierce intensity and ably seconded by tons of hams, lard, and bacon. On every floor there were clusters of firemen, and a squad of twenty-odd on the roof. There was a click, a hiss, and in a trice almost, the men on the roof were writhing in agony, clawing at their throats, screaming and praying. Ammonia. Then two of them, Sheehan and Dillon, managed to scramble to their feet and clear their lungs and eyes enough to permit them to plunge back into the fumes. In one corner was a scuttle hole through which a ladder projected. Twenty-two times this pair fought their way into the gas blanket to bring out an unconscious companion and slide him down the ladder. For that feat Dillon received the coveted Carter H. Harrison medal and Sheehan received honorable mention.

At the same time Seyferlich on the fifth floor was having his troubles. Groggy from the fumes, he staggered behind his men into the air, he and his whole company knocked out. Most of them were quickly on their way to the hospital. Lying on the ground waiting his turn, Seyferlich heard some one say that his lieutenant, drunk with ammonia fumes, had reeled back into the blazing building. Seyferlich had already carried out four unconscious men. But staggering at once to his feet, he turned back to the dim, smoke-filled cavernous rooms. There he groped about the floor, himself on the verge of collapse. In one corner he finally stumbled across his quarry, reeled to his feet and tried to lift the burden. Too weak for that, he seized the lieutenant by the coat and collar and worked his way, foot by foot, to the elevator shaft where both were later found and carried out. "Honorable mention?" Chief Seyferlich shook his head, "Hell, no!" He had written the report himself. . . . And it was all in a day's work.

Here we are reminded that in 1915, the *Eastland* disaster sent a thrill of horror all over America. An excursion boat, while still at her dock in the Chicago River with 2,000 aboard, "suddenly rolled over on her side," and—

Instantly, that filthy stream was a churning mass of frantic, struggling, screaming, maddened humanity. There were many miraculous rescues, many inspiring feats of heroism. But none was fraught with more stark bravery than that of Battalion Chief Patrick Egan, at one time driver to Chief Horan, wearer, I believe, of every medal for valor that a Chicago fireman can wear, now fifth assistant fire marshal.

When the *Eastland* turned, some one pulled a fire-box. Egan's battalion answered. When he arrived, others were engaged in succoring those in the water. But there were women and children within the hull, the sides of which lay away from the dock at about a 30-degree angle. While the acetylene torches were still on their way, Egan leapt off the dock to the adjoining hull, scrambled up the slippery plates, smashed in a porthole with a crowbar and dropt inside—dropt into the strange, dark bowels of a vessel where scores of human beings were trapt and fighting like rats. I don't know how many he pulled out. No one seems to know. That isn't important. The vital thing is the utter disregard of danger displayed in taking the chances he did—making his way from stateroom to stateroom, smashing in doors, sometimes swimming, sometimes crawling, sometimes diving into submerged compartments to come up with twenty-four inches of head room air on the other side, finding sometimes a living being, more often a corpse.

Later they burned holes in the plates and the work of rescue and human salvage kept up for twelve hours into the night. Of course, Egan was not alone. Around him were scores of equally brave firemen.

As regards Egan's further exploits, one excerpt from the last Fire Marshal's report requires no comment: "Patrick Egan, Fifth Assistant Fire Marshal is honorably mentioned for rescuing a woman from the third floor of a burning building, by means of a ladder at 2138 Federal Street at 3:34 A. M., June 21, 1923." Do you wonder why Seyferlich's eyes lighted up as he said, "Egan. . . . God love him!"

The Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Ga.

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Directly upon the colorful Broad Walk and but a stone's throw from the beach and the blue waters of the Atlantic, is the new $3,000,000 Hollywood Hotel. It is one of the finest and largest in all Florida—complete and modern in every detail. Soft breezes sweep through the five hundred restful rooms, a majority of which face the sea.

You will find yourself "at home," comfortable and happy in *any* of Hollywood's Hotels. Here the gentle, unending winds from the friendly Gulf Stream temper each day to your liking—cooling in summer and warming in winter.

Here people are *making* their living and *living* while they make it. Daily band concerts afternoon and evening on the beach—surf bathing—swimming in the Casino's salt water pool—fishing—motor boating—golfing—dancing—all this and more within a few minutes of every home and hotel.

Business and professional men find both pleasure and assured success in the pursuit of their several lines and the whole community enjoys its work and its play.

The building of Hollywood Harbor at nearby Lake Mabel will provide a great new seaport where industry will be developed and add to the business activity and prosperity of this thriving, growing year 'round city.

Come to Hollywood By-the-Sea, in Florida, and learn what life can really hold for you.

HOLLYWOOD RESORT & INDUSTRIAL BOARD
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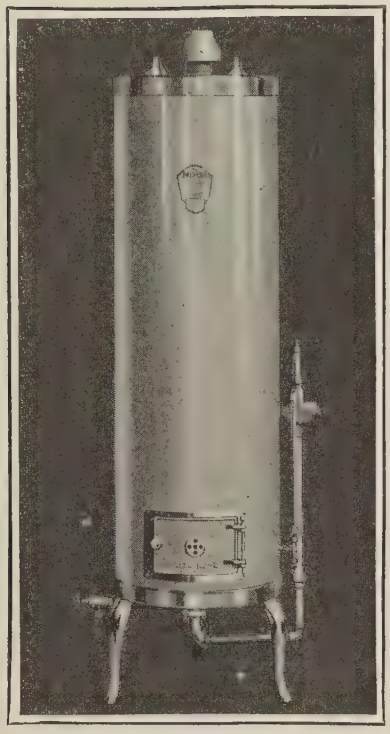

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OPEN a faucet, when you have a Crane water heater, and abundant hot water is waiting to flow. Open another somewhere else in the house, and again you get *instant hot water* at full pressure. The temperature of water from the first faucet is in no degree diminished by the opening of the second.

This is one of the many advantages of Crane automatic, insulated, *storage*, gas water heaters. No faucet can rob another of its share of hot water. From one faucet or many, the flow is always plentiful, constant, and at full available pressure, up to the capacity of the tank.

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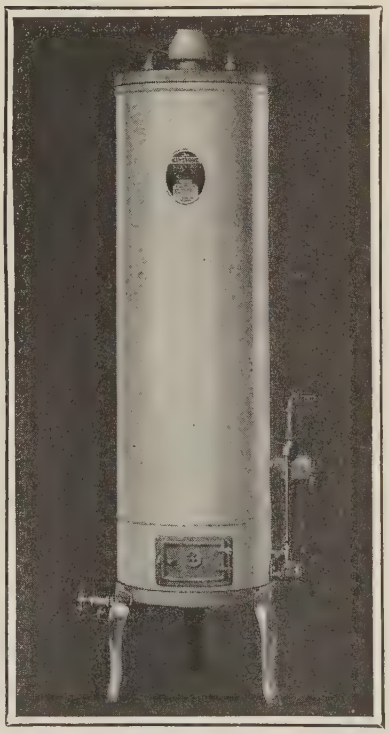

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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

### HAIL TO THE SMOCK!

WHAT the women wear, whether much or little, usually excites such a snarling chorus of masculine censure that it is a pleasant novelty to hear an encouraging note from an editorial connoisseur. Such a note is sounded by the Chicago *Evening Post* in regard to the introduction of the smock, a garment which appears to be in the throes of a popular revival. Not long ago a New York stockbroking firm besmocked its entire office staff, and now the style has spread to the Middle West. Let the Chicago editor speak. He opens his thesis in a mood of pensive retrospect, thus:

When the garment for woman's wear known as the shirtwaist became fashionable in the period sometimes designated as the "romantic '90's," and again as the "gay '90's," it was hailed as a most sensible innovation in woman's dress. As a part of the tailored suit, it completed the most suitable traveling costume that had, up to that time, been devised for women; the same costume was also suitable for the street. Its comfort was emphasized, as on warm days the coat could be laid aside.

The shirtwaist received commendation on all sides. It was said to give a neatness, a tailored effect to women on the street and in travel which they had never before had. It bespoke practicality. At that time young women were beginning to take up office work, and the shirtwaist costume was eminently suitable for such occupation. It was in such general use that it was really a uniform, its admirers declared, a garment so sensible that women, since they, too, had become sensible, would never abandon.

Swinging to the present period and warming to his theme, this observant critic of feminine apparel continues:

Those who are hopefully studying the race for signs of the display of what they call good sense welcome a new and most sensible garment which has achieved a sudden and wide popularity. Those who do not cultivate their powers of observation, and hence miss the first signs of a change in women's fashions, have been astonished to discover young women employed in offices, in libraries and other places, attired in garments of a style once associated solely with artists. The smock, of which only an occasional one was worn by some enterprising young woman a few months ago, has now come into general use.

This garment, at one time known as the smock frock, and made of coarse white linen, was for long almost universally worn by laborers in the rural districts of England and some of the countries on the continent. Artists long ago perceived its suitability as a studio garment, protecting the clothing as it does and giving comfortable use of the arms, so that in its evolution the smock became what might be known as the uniform of the artist. Some young woman evidently argued to herself that her office frock would preserve its freshness twice as long were she to protect it with the enveloping smock, and she quickly found imitators.

A recent news item announces that the

# DANDRUFF?

A Challenge

We'll make a little wager with you that if you try one tube of Listerine Tooth Paste, you'll come back for more.
LARGE TUBE—25 CENTS

*Bottle Bacilli, the cause of Dandruff. Illustration Reproduced from Hazen's "Diseases of the Skin." C. V. Mosby, Publisher.*

Dandruff is a disease difficult to cure, but easy to check.

Unless checked and properly treated it has a persistent tendency to reappear, and often in more virulent form, with possible loss of hair or even total baldness.

The treatment to check dandruff requires constant cleanliness and the use of a suitable antiseptic solution to combat the disease and to heal the scalp.

## Do something about it!

DANDRUFF is a danger signal. If you have it you should do something about it.

Perhaps you never knew it before, but dandruff is a germ disease. It spreads by infection from personal contact, as with the common use of combs and brushes. Children, for instance, are never troubled with dandruff until actually infected by some contact.

Dandruff is a disease difficult to cure but easy to check. It has a tendency to reappear, unless properly treated, and often brings with it the possible loss of hair or actual baldness.

The ideal treatment to combat dandruff conditions is the systematic use of Listerine, the safe antiseptic.

We have received hundreds of unsolicited letters from Listerine users, who are most enthusiastic in their claims for what Listerine will do in this way. If you are troubled with dandruff you owe it to yourself to try it.

The use of Listerine for dandruff is not complicated. You simply douse it on your scalp, full strength, and massage thoroughly. The effect is antiseptic, cleansing and healing. And you will be amazed to see how this treatment, followed systematically, combats dandruff.

Moreover, Listerine will not discolor the hair nor will it stain fabrics.

Not only men but women have become devoted users of Listerine for this purpose—women, particularly, since bobbed hair has been in vogue and has made them more conscious of dandruff if it happened to be present.

Try Listerine some evening when your scalp feels tired and itchy. Dandruff is probably causing the trouble. Apply it generously and then massage vigorously. You will find it a stimulating tonic for the scalp, and in addition to combating dandruff, you will find that it adds that luster and softness to the hair that is so important a part of being well-groomed.—*Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, U. S. A.*

# LISTERINE

*—and dandruff simply do not get along together*

# Leather face
## or baby face

Spreading the gospel of the Mennen Shave naturally makes me notice faces a whole lot.

I've been handed the keys of the city by men with faces as tender-skinned as a baby's and others with faces that looked like a Sunday roast-of-beef on Wednesday.

And they all swear by Mennen Shaving Cream.

Take Mennen Shaving Cream first. Never mind the adjectives. Here's a lather that can reduce *anybody's* whiskers—I don't care how horny and wiry they are—to absolute and complete limpness. It's a process—Dermutation—that Mennen discovered and no competitor has ever got the hang of.

If you're one of those 3-brush-dabs and 7-second-razor artists, it gives you a *shave*—a close shave—better than you've ever had before. A shave that stays all day.

And if you've got a tender, shave-every-other-day skin, your razor goes through literally without any pull or scrapy feeling. A clean, smooth debearding *every* day.

Next, there isn't any sort of a face that isn't better off for a little squeeze of Mennen Skin Balm rubbed over the shaved area. It comes in tubes and gives a wholly delightful, cooling sensation—tingling, refreshing. It tones up the tissue—soothes any possible irritation. It's greaseless—absorbed in half a minute—and as sensible as putting on a clean collar to go and see your best girl.

Same way with Mennen Talcum for Men. Made so it won't show on your face. Drys the skin thoroughly. Antiseptic. Leaves a gorgeous silk-like film that protects against wind, rain, sun or a scraggly collar.

In other words, the Mennen Complete Shave is great stuff for he-men who have discovered that there's a lot of virtue in being comfortable—to say nothing of being really well-groomed.

Step into your corner drugstore today and get the makings. It's a good habit to get habituated to.

*Jim Henry*
(Mennen Salesman)

MENNEN
SHAVING CREAM

## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

students in the kindergarten primary training school in Cleveland who work with little children have adopted colored smocks to suit the individual taste as their professional dress. All such items indicate that within another year the smock may become the so-called "uniform" of the business and professional woman. There is much to be said for the smock. It is a protection to the dress, which suffers much from day-long wear in our grimy, smoky cities. As it is made in a variety of colors, its becomingness is assured, a fact which will prolong its period of usefulness.

But here a slightly pessimistic, "too-good-to-be-true" mood falls upon the gentle editorial soul, and we seem to hear a sigh as we read:

Its advocates should be warned. The fact that it is a "sensible" garment gives no assurance of its permanence.

---

### THE "LAST CATTLE KING" AND HIS RAWHIDE FIRE-ESCAPE

IT was coiled in the leather bag that he would deposit on the hotel desk while he registered his name in a big round hand, "without flourishes"—Nelson Story, Bozeman, Montana. In the days of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, he was known as an occasional guest who always wanted a room on one of the lower floors, so that in case of fire he could slide down to safety on his familiar rawhide rope. Otherwise he was a man without fear. "He never blanched before bandit or cattle rustler, and could face a Northwestern blizzard, a mountain lion or a grizzly bear." But the chances of a city conflagration appalled him. To be trapt like a coyote on an upper floor—it was his obsessing thought, the pet horror of this big, brown man from the great open spaces. As far as available records go, Mr. Story was never called upon to face that ordeal, or to use his rawhide fire-escape; and the New York *Sun* records his recent burial at Bozeman, "highly honored by his townsmen." He had passed away a week before at his winter home in California, and it is chronicled:

The active years of the eighty-eight which were his he had more than his full share of vivid adventures, narrow escapes from storms, and floods, bad men and Indians, that fell to the usual lot of pioneers in the Rocky Mountains and the empire builders of the Northwest. He amassed, too, one of the largest fortunes ever made in Montana.

As was the case with many youths after the war between the States, young Story drifted first to the Western plains and then to the Northwest. Bozeman was scarcely more than a name in the 1860s, for the town's founder, John Bozeman, had come into the Gallatin Valley, of which Bozeman was to be center, only a few years previously. But Captain Clark had discovered this valley in 1806, and described its beauty and fertility, and Jim Bridger, the famous old scout, had reached it about the time that Bozeman did, and by his stories revived the interest in it which Clark had earlier aroused. It became thus the first section of Montana to be occupied by settlers, and one of these settlers was Nelson Story.

The valley had been a common hunting and fighting ground for various Indian tribes and a perilous region for the trapper and hunter. It was not even in Story's earliest days a secure spot for white men. He farmed, trapt, hunted gold and then took up freighting by mule and bull trains from Fort Benton, the head of navigation on the Missouri, and from railroad points in Utah to settlements in Montana. He saw what other foresighted men of the Northwest saw—that the Northwest needed a meat supply of its own. Meat of all kinds was held there at exorbitantly high prices, while in the South and Southwest it was practically a drug on the market. He was one of the men who attempted to remedy this condition by bringing the herds of Texas northward and establishing cattle ranches in the fertile Northwestern valleys.

He found this venture much easier as the Indians became more friendly, and he established extensive ranches in the Yellowstone region, on what was then the Crow reservation. He brought about relations with the Crows, which worked to the mutual advantage of Indian and ranch owner, by employing the red men as caretakers of his herds during the winter months. With this protection his herds grew and the loss from the severe weather of the Northwest was greatly reduced. Story's memorable fight with Thomas C. Power, United States Senator from Montana, originated in an attempt made in President Harrison's administration to oust him from his ranch property.

The fight attracted the attention of cattlemen all over the West, we are told, and became a political issue in Montana. The Butte *Miner* thus refers to it:

"Story always believed that Senator Power, at the instigation of his business associate, Paul McCormick of Billings, was responsible for the issuance of the order to remove his stock from the reservation, knowing that if this were done he would have to sell the cattle and Senator Power and Mr. McCormick would be able to buy his herd at considerably less than it was worth."

Story sold his live-stock holdings, but his unfriendly feeling for Senator Power continued and he carried his fight to the State Legislature. Story did not want to be Senator, but he was determined that Power should not be. He succeeded in his plan, for after a long legislative deadlock, Thomas H. Carter was named for the United States Senate in succession to Power.

New York referred to Story in his visits here as a "cattle king." It was perhaps not the first time a great ranchman was thus called, but it was one of the first times the designation was used. And, besides, Story in appearance seemed to justify the title. What he did he did on a large scale. His mule and wagon teams were the largest in the Northwest. His herd was described as the "largest herd of cattle ever owned by one man in Montana." Tens of thousands of cattle bore his oxbow brand, and his herd exceeded in number those of two other well-known ranchmen of the Northwest, Dan Floweree and John T. Murphy. The house which he built in Bozeman, a great

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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

brick structure with a lavish supply of cut-stone trimmings, was at the time the finest residence in Montana. When he entertained, it was on a grand scale. Every year he invited the Crow Indians to be his guests. The whole tribe, with squaws and papooses, came and pitched their wigwams in his front yard and remained often for a month at a time. "Story had his shortcomings and his limitations," says an authority of his State, but he was a vigorous character of the kind that converted the Western wilderness into what it is to-day. And with his death there passed the last great cattle king of the Northwest.

### HOW THE JERSEY LILY DOTED ON THE GEE-GEES

WHEN Mrs. Langtry was playing in Toledo, Ohio, she went out to the Ketcham farm to see Cresceus, then holder of the world's trotting record at 2:02¼. She remarked, "he must get his astonishing speed from his hindquarters," and the Associated Press cabled her comment to England. "This keen criticism of his conformation also tickled the owner mightily," we are told, "for he had always said that if Cresceus could go as fast in front as he could go behind he would beat a locomotive!" The Jersey Lily on the spot bought a couple of record-promising mares, and soon added several other horses with the intention of going into the pleasurable pastime of breeding trotters. Later she changed her mind and shipped her trotters to England, says Harry S. Alward, manager of her American dramatic tours, who recounts in the New York *Herald Tribune* this and other characteristic incidents of the famous beauty's penchant for fine horses. In San Francisco, for instance, she went out to the McDonough ranch to see Ormonde, the $150,000 Derby winner. Says Mr. Alward:

I engaged an expert photographer to accompany the party, hoping to get a picture of the actress and "the horse of the century." But a fortnight before Ormonde, a bad-tempered stallion, had savagely attacked a groom, and knowledge of this had somehow reached the actress. She was so afraid of him that I could not get her near enough to snap a picture. Ormondale, which proved to be Ormonde's best son, was then a yearling; she tried to buy him, but he was not for sale.

The story of the Wisconsin laundryman's horses in Mrs. Langtry's theatrical tour is a good one. It reads:

On arrival in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, we walked to the theater to see how the advance sale was progressing. Directly across the street was a laundry, and standing in front of it was as perfect a delivery rig as I had ever seen. The horse was a dappled gray Percheron of superb type. The harness was made up with towering arched hames and with housings bearing the owner's name, while the wagon was painted a spotless white with blue lettering. In short, the whole turnout looked as tho

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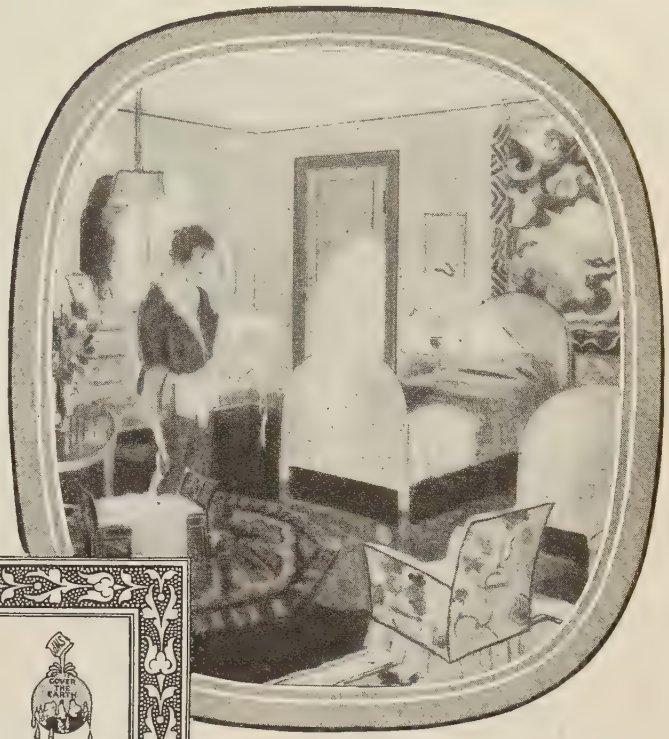

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We recommend that you consult the new COLOR SUGGESTIONS of the Sherwin-Williams decorative experts, to be found at the up-to-date paint store known as *Paint Headquarters*. Recognize the store by the sign and by the Household Paint-ing Guide. The Guide stops mistakes in painting by showing the best possible finishing materials for each job.

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| BRICK | SWP House Paint<br>S-W Concrete Wall Finish | | | Old Dutch Enamel |
| CEILINGS, Interior | Flat-Tone | Scar-Not Varnish | S-W Handcraft Stain<br>Floorlac | Enameloid |
| Exterior | SWP House Paint | Rexpar Varnish | S-W Oil Stain | Old Dutch Enamel |
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| FENCES | SWP House Paint<br>Metalistic<br>S-W Roof and Bridge Paint | | S-W Preservative Shingle Stain | |
| FLOORS, Interior (wood) | S-W Inside Floor Paint | Mar-Not Varnish | Floorlac | S-W Inside Floor Paint |
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| Porch | S-W Porch and Deck Paint | | | |
| FURNITURE, Indoors | Enameloid | Scar-Not Varnish | Floorlac | Old Dutch Enamel<br>Enameloid |
| Porch | Enameloid | Rexpar Varnish | S-W Oil Stain | |
| HOUSE or GARAGE Exterior | SWP House Paint | Rexpar Varnish | S-W Preservative Shingle Stain | Old Dutch Enamel |
| LINOLEUM | S-W Inside Floor Paint | Mar-Not Varnish | | S-W Inside Floor Paint |
| RADIATORS | Flat-Tone<br>S-W Aluminum or Gold Paint | | | Enameloid |
| ROOFS, Shingle<br>Metal<br>Composition | S-W Roof and Bridge Paint<br>Metalistic<br>Ebonol | | S-W Preservative Shingle Stain | |
| SCREENS | S-W Screen Enamel | | | S-W Screen Enamel |
| TOYS | S-W Family Paint. | Rexpar Varnish | Floorlac | Enameloid |
| WALLS, Interior (Plaster or Wallboard) | Flat-Tone<br>SWP House Paint | | | Old Dutch Enamel<br>Enameloid |
| WICKER | Enameloid | Rexpar Varnish | Floorlac | Old Dutch Enamel |
| WOODWORK Interior | SWP House Paint<br>Flat-Tone | Scar-Not Varnish<br>Velvet Finish No. 1044 | S-W Handcraft Stain<br>S-W Oil Stain<br>Floorlac | Old Dutch Enamel<br>Enameloid |

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COVER THE EARTH

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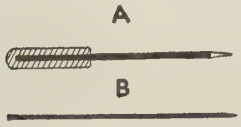
# What's back of the edge of your Razor Blade?




SUPERFICIALLY, one might think that the very edge of a razor blade was all that mattered in shaving. But the blade *behind* the edge—the body of metal of which it is a part, and which supports it—is every bit as important.

The Ever-Ready Blade (A) is a staunch and rigid piece of steel which is ground to a scientifically correct bevel *edge*—an edge that is microscopically keen, but marvellously strong and durable.

The blade is given additional rigidity by a "backbone" of heavy gauge metal. The diagram (A), above, shows the husky construction of an Ever-Ready Blade, while (B) is a cross-section view of an ordinary wafer blade.

The Ever-Ready Blade is keener and retains its keenness longer. If you have been enduring poor shaves just from force of habit, now is the time to switch to this super-keen Ever-Ready in the Ever-Ready Razor.

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**Ever-Ready Blades**

## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

it had just come out of the National Horse Show.

"Oh, what a wonderful horse!" exclaimed the actress, who spied him even quicker than I did. Presently along came another white wagon, this time drawn by a chestnut horse.

"There's another of those grand horses," said Mrs. Langtry. "This laundryman must be a horseman worth knowing, and I'm going to know him." And she walked into the laundry. The proprietor, who was a popular character in the town, talked horse so interestingly that she gave him a box for the play.

He was, of course, greatly flattered. He must have sent out an S O S to all his friends, for when night came the house was packed with them. The laundryman sent a huge box of roses to Mrs. Langtry and led the applause so enthusiastically that the performance took on the aspect of a political convention. And the incident did not end there. It seemed as tho the whole town was at the station to see her off next morning. They brought all manner of presents to her, and nearly tore down the train-shed in their frantic effort to shake her hand. Mrs. Langtry was equal to the occasion and made a graceful speech from the rear platform of her private car.

That the beauty and actress should have known many of the great American horsemen, including Gov. Leland Stanford, Marcus Daly, C. J. Hamlin, Budd Doble, and E. Geers may be less surprizing than her acquaintance with jockeys. For example, out in Illinois—

Walking from the railroad station in Peoria she stopt in front of an obscure hotel called the Tremont.

"That's where Fred Taral used to live," she said. "His father owns that hotel."

This was the first intimation I had that she knew the great jockey or that he came from Peoria, but it seemed that she had often met him on the race-courses of England, France, and Germany. We sent in and met his father. John L. Sullivan, an admirer of Taral, had given the jockey a handsome Swiss watch, and the latter had shown it to the actress in Berlin.

"What a pity John L. couldn't spell Fred's name right," said Mrs. Langtry to the little horseman's father. Mr. Taral, Sr., brought out the timepiece, which his son had left with him on his last visit home, and opening the back case we found engraved: "To Fred Tarral from—Yours truly—John L. Sullivan."

There it was: Taral spelled "Tarral!" Some memory!

Probably the best thoroughbred horse Mrs. Langtry ever owned was Merman, says Mr. Alward, and "he must have been pretty good, because he won the Cesarewitch for her in 1897, running barefooted. She won £39,000—close to $200,000—on the race and tipped off all her friends. The Newmarket bookmakers have not often been so hard hit as they were that day." As we are told:

Merman was bred in Australia and imported by Mrs. Langtry, who had him shipped by way of the Red Sea. The racehorses usually come round the Cape of Good Hope nowadays, on account of the intense heat encountered in the trip through the Red Sea. The Jersey Lily, by the way, was the pioneer in taking this cooler route, but the credit really belongs to Pat Sheedy.

She met this international gambler, and he told her in jest that once, while passing through the Red Sea, it was so hot he had been sun-struck at midnight. She took it seriously, and that settled it. No more Red Sea for her horses after that. When she bought the Australian racehorse Chesney, he was shipped by way of the Cape, on the steamer *Thermopylæ*. It was wrecked off Robin Island, near Cape Town. The game racehorse swam ashore, eight and a half miles, and landed safely at Three-Anchor Bay.

The Jersey Lily's American manager concludes his tales of Mrs. Langtry and the horses thuswise:

Ed Howe, the Kansas philosopher, once said that we would all be better off if we would advise ourselves more and listen to less advice from others. This was particularly applicable to Mrs. Langtry, as I knew her. Her own advice or judgment of horses and theatricals was extraordinary, but she would listen to any one, and she listened to a lot of poor advice and often acted on it.

---

### FREE TRADE OR WAR FOR JAZZ?

SINCE England barred out a quartet of jazz-band players from America, what are we going to do about European musicians who flock over to this country? Shut them out in reprisal? It appears that the State Department can't do that on merely professional grounds, so bills for protection of our jazz players are offered in Congress, and the issue widens far beyond the jazz field. M. B. Levick observes that "it has remained for jazz to stir up human passions to the pitch of a war of retaliation in art." His report of the first gun-fire reads:

Four jazz men from Ohio were refused admission to England, and forthwith in the Senate and the House of Representatives bills were announced providing machinery for reprisals. Witnesses have told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the British Ministry of Labor has adopted regulations that virtually prohibit the importation of American jazz talent. Similar rules, it is said, obtain in France, and so the exporters of jazz ask Uncle Sam to protect them. Free trade in jazz is the battle-cry, with a wall against syncopating immigrants as the alternative.

Is this agitation to be taken as forecasting a time when Rum Row will be but the tail of jazz row, twelve miles out, and foreign musicians will be smuggled in with all the risks of hijacking, to escape the penalty of entering legally in bond under the warning, "One toot and you're oot?"

While jazz has for the moment brought the issue to the front, we are reminded by this writer in the New York *Times* that there is a volume of similar hostility in the history of half the countries of civilization; and he argues:

If jazz is art, so are the movies, and they,

"I love the fragrance of good pipe tobacco"

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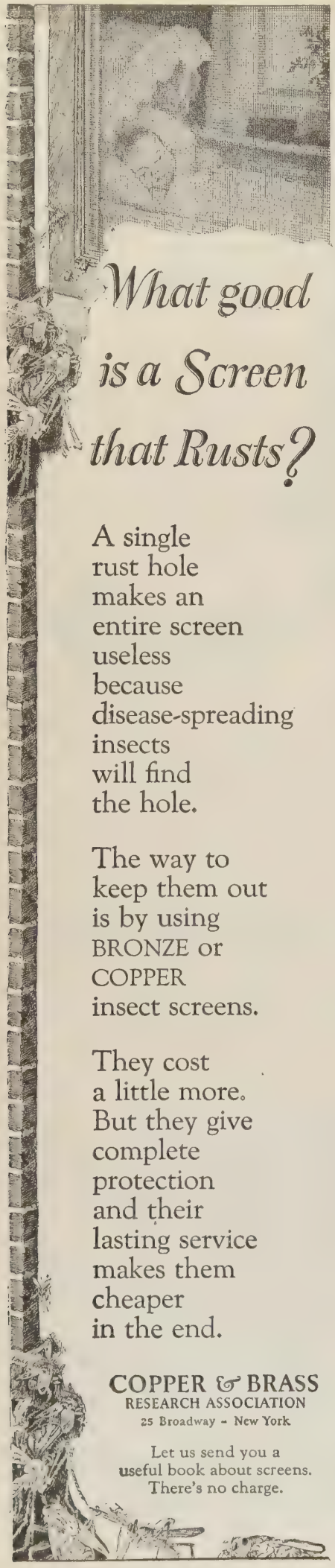

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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

too, are having their embargo troubles. Opera has gone through the same thing in the past, more than once; and so have the theater, painting, sculpture—the whole range of arts, lively or otherwise.

The cash value of art looms large in the wager of battle again and again, Mr. Levick points out:

Only a few weeks ago New York heard of protests from American sculptors over the employment of foreign artists on the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The Americanization of such a collection as Lord Leverhulme's stirred up such a storm that if an embargo could have kept it in England, Parliament might have been called on to parallel the legislation proposed for the Ohio jazz players. Italy, in fact, put an embargo on certain art exports long ago; and France has a society for the protection of its treasures.

The mere prohibition of export, however, is defensive, while the jazz incident has illustrated again the positive aspect. Jazz as an industry possibly has a greater spot cash value than all the salable old masters lumped together. The republic of art, transcending boundaries, has, after all, a sharp eye for the glitter of coin. This republic of art, indeed, is a good deal like other republics the world has seen; once it gets on its own feet, it starts ructions. The tendency is well marked to-day when nationalists and internationalists in ink, paint and marble are "having at it" hotter and heavier than usual.

The retaliation proposal in Congress was made by Representative Vaile and Senator Willis when it was discovered that the Secretary of State had no power to refuse admission to European musicians per se, even if England or France chose to exclude American bandsmen as bandsmen. With half the musicians of Europe already here, or trying to get here, the defenders of Ohio jazz considered this a sorry state of affairs.

Thus jazz advances toward the ad valorem tables, a circumstance of world-wide significance. In Sofia, in the same week of the Washington proposals, the orchestra at a charity ball organized by Princess Eudoxia was allowed to play only waltzes and Bulgarian national dances, and the guests went on strike so definitely that jazz was restored. And the day before it was reported from Italy that jazz had grown so virulent that a special police force was raiding public dance-halls to modify the wriggling of the younger generation. Will it be necessary to call out the army when the Charleston hits Italy?

But if barriers are raised, may not a master of jazz become like an old master—duty free only if more than a century old. And who wants a centenarian jazz player?

Serious art is subject to the same sort of disputes and jealousies, as recalled by this musical critic, who continues:

The point was so well understood in old Athens that a comic playwright could always get a laugh by referring to a Thracian rival as a red-headed barbarian. Handel, when transplanted across the North Sea, kept a German flavor, and twenty years after his naturalization as an Englishman he was forced into bankruptcy because his true-Briton enemies gave balls and banquets the nights of his oratorio


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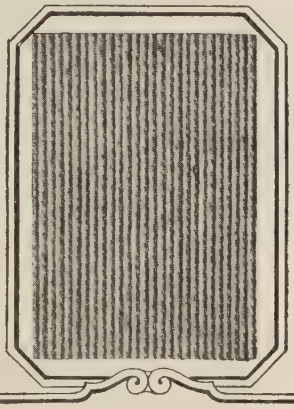

A—Latex-treated Web Cord. Note how each cord lies smooth and parallel and absence of cross tie-threads.

B—The old-style cord structure with cross tie-threads and uneven position of cords. Compare with above.

# *Here are the Answers to Your Questions About Latex-treated Web Cord*

***Q—What is Latex-treated Web Cord?***

A—Web Cord is the special cord structure developed by this Company for Royal Cords and other United States Tires. Each tire is built up of several plies of Latex-treated Web Cord.

***Q—How does Latex-treated Web Cord differ from the cord structure used in other makes of tires?***

A—Each individual cord from which Web Cord is made is dipped in latex and the cords are then laid side by side and when the liquid dries they become webbed together by pure, natural rubber. This is all accomplished in one operation by special machines.

***Q—Don't other manufacturers dip their cords?***

A—Some do, but not in latex.

***Q—How do those who do not dip surround their cords with rubber?***

A—By a process called frictioning. The cords are passed through heated rollers and the rubber is squeezed down into and around the cords.

***Q—What is the object of dipping in latex?***

A—All tire cords must be impregnated with rubber. Using latex impregnates the cords with rubber, without using chemicals. Latex has a natural affinity for cotton fibre and does not destroy the natural oils of the cotton.

***Q—Why don't other manufacturers use the Latex Process?***

A—The Latex Process was developed, patented and is owned by the United States Rubber Company. Some manufacturers are now negotiating for license to use this process.

***Q—What are the advantages of Latex-treated Web Cord?***

A—Greater flexibility, strength and longer life in cord fabric. The Latex Process effects no physical or chemical change in the cotton cords. It surrounds and protects each cord with rubber and webs it to its neighboring cords with a flexible rubber coating. This does away with the necessity for cross tie-threads. These tie-threads when a tire flexes have a tendency to saw against the main strands, weakening the cord structure.

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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

performances. This despite—or maybe because of—the occupancy of the British throne by a Hanoverian.

War with guns and trumpets has never raged more fiercely than that between the adherents of German and Italian music when the Gluckists pitched into the Piccinists. Literal-minded historians will have it that the heat was generated by court politics, but with the example of jazz fresh in mind, one can see it must have been the other way round, with politics secondary.

Marie Antoinette precipitated it by inviting Piccini to come from Italy in 1767 and write operas in Paris; and seven years later she asked Gluck, too, fresh from his German and Viennese triumphs. The two composers went at each other with operas for weapons, and control of the opera as the immediate prize. Meanwhile the court, Paris, and the rest of France divided. Marie Antoinette, being Austrian, sided with Gluck, and so du Barry automatically became a Piccinist. Young France rallied to the Queen. The tall wigs of the ladies quivered with partizanship and the lace cuffs of noblemen trembled as they argued. The other estates followed suit, while the rival generals brought up soprano reinforcements and basso-profundo shock troops. The test came when the two chose the same story for rival operas.

Gluck won, and yet the war had to be fought over again a century later. Once more it was a German school against the Italian, and once more the battleground was Paris, but this time hostility was aroused not only by newness but by a conscious French nationalism. Against Richard Wagner Paris set up an animosity not soon broken down; a protective tariff could have done no more, and such a tariff might not have had behind it so keen a memory of France's defeat in real war.

How many of us remember that New York once outdid Versailles in intensity of partizanship as between rival actors? Mr. Levick writes:

Considerable blood was let on Manhattan pavements seventy-eight years ago to maintain the supremacy of American acting.

That was on the second visit of Macready. The English star, when he first came, was compared unfavorably with Edwin Forrest, who was America's own. Forrest ventured to England and, being hissed in London, set it down to Macready's jealousy. Then Macready came again, in 1848, and Americans showed they were ready to heave brickbats and pull triggers in defense of their esthetic ideals.

How much was esthetic and how much jingoism mixed with the enmity of part of New York for things English is uncertain, but the row started over the relative merits of English and American acting, and under that head it has been docketed by the chroniclers. Forrest was playing in another house when Macready opened in the Astor Place Theater in "Othello." Macready's friends were in the house, but Forrest's friends, and their friends in turn, were outside.

The curtain had scarcely risen on *Iago* in a troubled street of Venice when the


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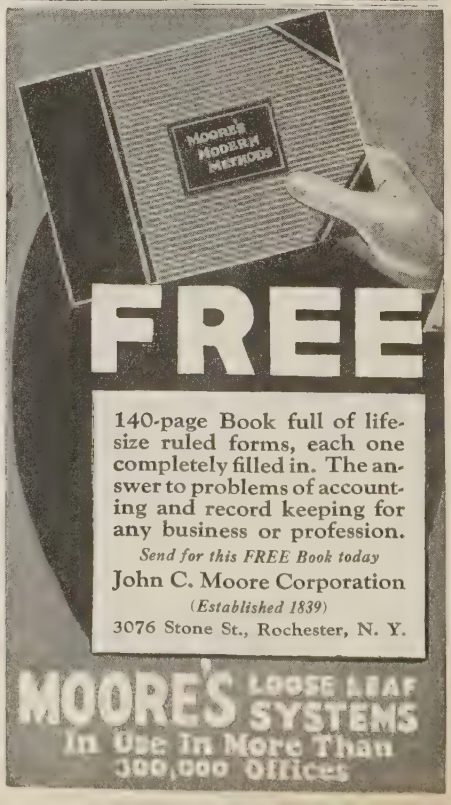


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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

New York street beyond the ticket window produced its own brawl. The Forrestians charged the house, the Macreadyites rallied, the play was forgotten, and before Macready could be spirited out the stage door, the row had grown beyond handling by the police.

The Seventh Regiment was called out. A blank volley was only so much stage business, as far as effect went, so they loaded with ball, and when the street cleared there were thirty-odd dead rioters and 141 wounded militiamen, and New York had added the Astor Place Riot to the disputes over artistic ideals. It was effective; Macready went back to England.

The spoken drama might not be so potent to-day, continues Mr. Levick, but the movies do make a stir. He says:

Only two or three months ago, however, a British film brought armed raiders against a Dublin theater—it was a picture of Ypres—and a week later the house where it was shown was blown up. Nationalism still has its say.

The movies elsewhere have led to the voicing of something like the principle of a protective tariff. The United States exported 235,585,794 feet of film last year, an increase of 11,000 miles over the year before. The concern of British spokesmen of this newest art has been audible for some time, and the British Government, through the Board of Trade, has told English producers that legislation will be resorted to if an appeal to the honor of English theater managers is not effective in promoting English pictures.

The same day the Board of Trade announced the tentative honor system, a member of Parliament announced he would ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer if Charlie Chaplin would be made to pay an English income tax on the $900,000 profits said to have been made from British exhibition of his latest film, and the Ministry of Labor refused to sanction the permanent importation of an American organist to play in a London movie house.

Germany, too, has exprest concern over American film exports. That is to some extent a turning of the tables. When the first German films were shown on this side after the war there was resentment; more than once, it was reported, American extras gathered from the lots in mob formation; but usually a moving-picture policeman was enough to make them move on.

Finally the absurdity sometimes cloaked by pleading for anything less than free trade for art seems to be suggested by Mr. Levick's concluding paragraphs:

Once adopted, the principle of a tariff for art's sake only may lead no one can say where. If for the nation, why not for a State; if a State, then a city. In fact, a few years ago in California the native artists banded together for their economic welfare. A city noted for its consciousness of its own artistic merits, and remarkable also for its home-industry leagues, listened to this happy idea, exprest by one of its leading painters:

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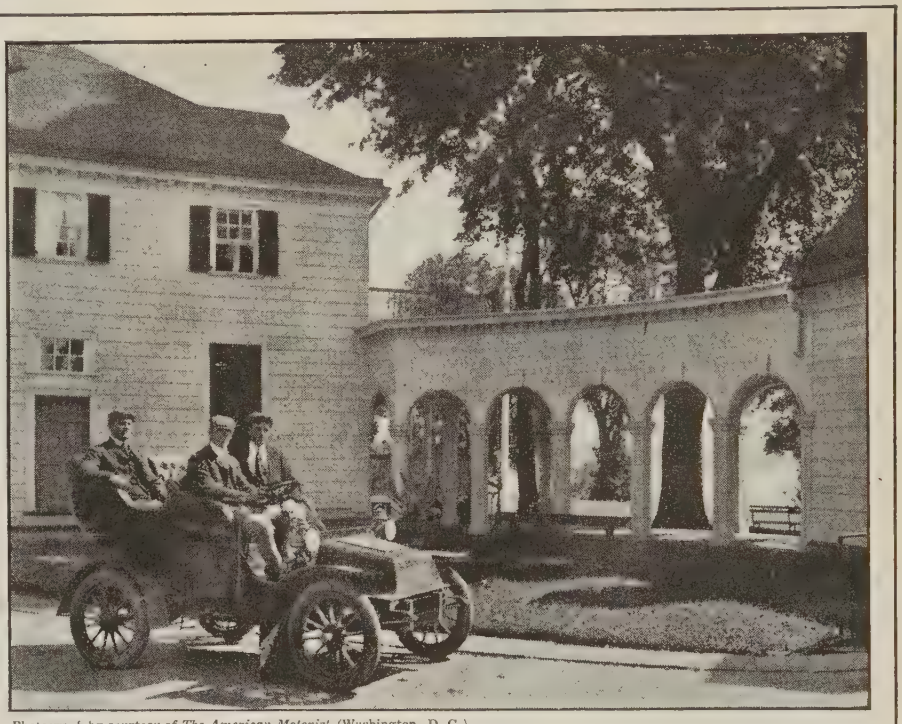
# MOTORING · AND · AVIATION

## TWO CARS THAT GOT INSIDE MOUNT VERNON'S GATES

YES, it actually happened—once, just once. Could it happen now? Ask any motor-tourist who has tried to drive into the historic estate on the bank of the Potomac. There are degrees of impossibility, and some comparisons are suggested by C. H. Claudy, writing on this subject in *The American Motorist.* "Get caught speeding with a tonneau full of corn whisky," he writes, "and try to argue the cop into letting you go; try to park at an angle at Forty-second Street and Broadway; attempt to run a race without tires, but don't try to take a motor-car inside the gate at Mount Vernon, Washington's home." And he goes on:



Photograph by courtesy of *The American Motorist* (Washington, D. C.)

SHADES OF GEORGE WASHINGTON!

This is one of the chugging fire buggies that desecrated his abode in the early days of automobiles, before their entrance to the grounds of Mount Vernon had been wisely prohibited.

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A little more than six periods of twenty years each have passed since George Washington laid him down to die at Mount Vernon. During the last of these six periods the automobile has grown from an experimental and derided vehicle to the revolutionizer of the world's transportation.

Twenty-one years ago, the first, and as far as I know the only, automobile which ever stopt in front of Washington's tomb, snorted up the driveway on which he was wont to drive in the old coach still preserved at Mount Vernon, and let a honk-honk and a gasoline smell in the sacred precincts of Mount Vernon.

I look over my old diary, twenty-one years old; I thumb over the photographs I made then, laughing at the "one-lunger" and the "two-lunger," which were then the last word in cars. I see as of yesterday the puzzled expression on the face of the gate-keeper at historic Mount Vernon, then, as now, in charge of the patriotic Ladies' Mount Vernon Association. He had never seen a motor-car at Washington's home before, and so there were no rules about it. He didn't know whether we might go in or not. No one ever had, but then no one had ever been forbidden, either! So in we went; item, one Pope-Hartford (one cylinder); item, one Pope-Toledo (two cylinders); item, two drivers; item, one mechanic; item, one photographer and scribe (me).

Aye, we went in, and circled the grounds. We stopt and were pictured in front of the Mansion. We rolled down in front of the tomb and gathered photographic evidence that this was a real trip, not a flight of the imagination; that two motor-cars and four men had really made the precarious, difficult, even dangerous, twenty-mile trip from Washington, D. C., through Alexandria, Virginia, to the old homestead, where the first and greatest of our Presidents lived and died. For we knew none would believe us without the pictures.

To-day one takes the trip comfortably over a smooth concrete pike in less than an hour. It was a six-hour trip, running time, in 1904, by all of which you will gather that the roads were not much.

Oh, those roads! Mr. Claudy turns to his diary and finds this comment:

"I didn't take pictures of the worst roads. I have no objections which can not be overcome to wading to my knees in mud and

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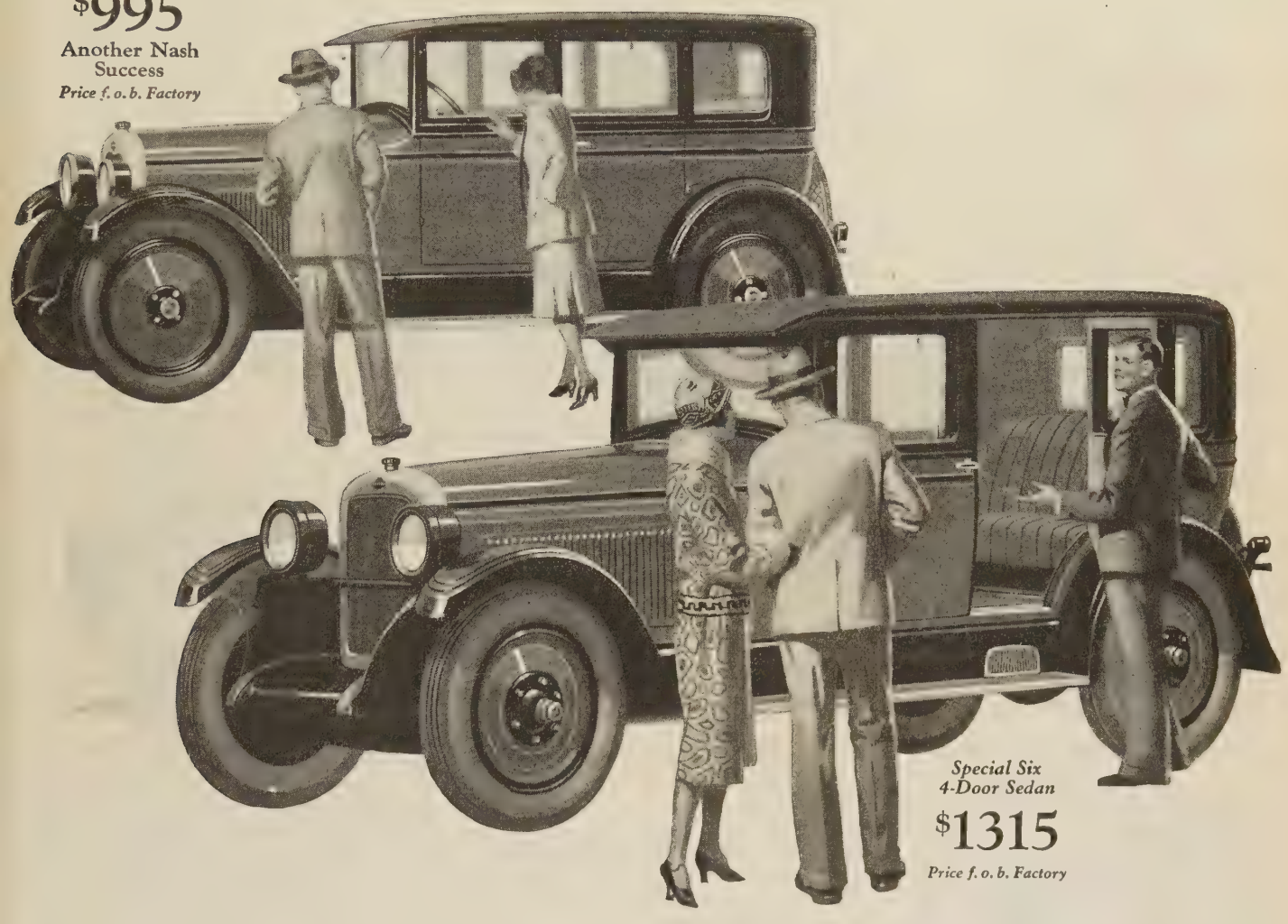

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## MOTORING AND AVIATION
*Continued*

water to get a picture of a pair of cars swimming to Mount Vernon, but I draw the line when I have to swim, too." Later I find: "Rubble, stubble, stones, groans, ruts, holes, thank-you-maams. Part of the 'road' is an old stream bed. Part is a cow track across a field. If the motor ever gets popular, some one will have to build a decent country road to Mount Vernon."

"If the motor ever gets popular" . . . "decent country road!" It is to laugh, now. But, you who laugh at me and my innocent entries, did *you* visualize what radio was to be, or the airplane?

To-day there is a practically perfect concrete road from Alexandria nearly to Mount Vernon, and a good road the rest of the way. There is a smooth surface macadam (oiled) road from Washington to Alexandria. The old "Long Bridge" over which Grant's armies marched has long since given place to a modern highway bridge. The brick carts no longer cut the road from the bridge to Alexandria into Virginia red-clay ruts. Alexandria's streets are as smooth as those of Washington. There is no difficulty in finding the way. Some one, indeed, has built a "good country road," the "some one" in this case being the United States Government, during the war, in order to get to a camp near Mount Vernon, the road being cement.

It is well that it is so, because so many tourists make the trip to the beautiful estate on the Potomac, the wonderful homestead which Washington built and cherished. A steady stream of cars goes and comes all the time. And while no machines are admitted to the grounds, the walk from the gate is short and full of interest.

It is wise that cars may not enter the grounds. Congruity would forbid it if common sense did not. There is no place in Mount Vernon for the very modern. Its beauty is the beauty of a day that is gone. Its furniture, to be sure, is looked at with thousands of covetous eyes to-day, but none covet the old kitchen who have a modern electric range and a fireless cooker. The broad lawns and beautiful roads, the trees, shrubs, flower garden, vegetable garden, hedges, all kept to-day as nearly as may be as they were when Washington lived, do not make a good background for fifty horses under a hood, shining nickel and plate-glass bodies.

But quite apart from the fact that radio, electric light, modern plumbing, airplanes, motor-cars and other modern inventions have nothing in common with this shrine of shrines, the fire danger is a practical reason for excluding the car. Cars do catch on fire. Not very often; and less and less as the years fly by and we learn to confine gas and oil to their proper habitats and electricity to its circuits. But once in a while a car does flame, and it would only need one good start to wipe out the wooden mansion and destroy forever the focus of patriotism this nation could ill afford to lose.

Every possible precaution is taken at Mount Vernon against fire. Visitors may not smoke inside the grounds. There is fire apparatus handy; inconspicuous and hidden, but waiting the emergency all pray may never arise. Forbidding motors is but a part of necessary and wise precaution. But twenty-one years ago they didn't think of that!

And now the writer directs our attention


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## MOTORING AND AVIATION
*Continued*

to some of the peculiarities of the vehicles used on this expedition:

Look at the pictures of these ancient cars. Notice there is never the sign of windshield about either of them. They belong to the day of a hardier race of motorists than ride to-day; when the sales of closed cars leap ever upward and the car with the top down is becoming a matter for comment.

But when one could motor up and have one's picture taken with George Washington's home for a background, a windshield was considered "effeminate." You sat out and took the rain and the wind and the dust as it came and pretended to enjoy it. Of course, the wind wasn't so much. My old diary records that "on the few good stretches of road we fairly flew," and again "sometimes we went as fast as twenty miles an hour." But then the road was little more than a mud wallow and speeding was not the order of the day.

For the two cars we had three cylinders, one mechanic (in case of breakdown), a long tow rope, a shovel, a pick ax, a spade, and a full kit of tools . . . all for a twenty-mile "tour," as we called anything more than a mile trip in those days. Nor was the rope and the shovel an unwise precaution. The one was used to pull away a tree which had fallen across the road and had been left undisturbed for no one knows how long; the other to dig a bowlder from our path.

One wonders how the good people of Washington's time put up with the roads over which they had to travel. True, they had only a coach and four where we have a coach and forty; true, a few miles an hour sufficed them, while we must have a few miles every five minutes. But, tho they knew nothing of what we call luxury, they had their own refinements. It is doubtful if we can cook as well as they; it is certain we make no more, and seldom as beautiful, furniture as they lived with; we still cling to the beauty and the comfort of the open fireplace that was their only means of heating. We have nothing in manners or dress as stately and as fine as had they; we have nothing which corresponds with the dignity and the restfulness of the lives they lived. We surpass them only in speed and in the triumphs of science.

That with all they had and knew of the beautiful in living, they were willing to put up with roads which were so only in name, seems surprizing. Of course, the roads may have been better in Washington's day than twenty years ago; they couldn't have been much worse!

Whatever the reason, content they evidently were, and mayhap the huge springs (which can still be observed in Washington's old coach, preserved at Mount Vernon) were the cause. With slow progress, enormous springs provided comfort, regardless of the state of the roadbed!

Perhaps you would like to know the why of all this trouble, expense, rough trip, pictures?

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---

### A CAR BY ANY OTHER NAME—

YOU may own one, and yet not know whether it is a berline-landaulet, a brougham-landaulet, a cabriolet, a coach, a "sportif" something, or an "ultra super de luxe sport brougham-sedan." All these and other names are used at the whim of proud manufacturers to designate their wares, and the fancier the name the less the customer sometimes knew what he was driving. As *The Wall Street Journal* remarks, the forty million drivers of automobiles in this country have become thoroughly familiar during the past few years with many technical aspects of the motor-vehicle—spark-plugs, commutators, carburetors and differentials to many of them have become commonplace—"but there are still many who knit their brows, or scratch their heads when called upon to describe the difference between a coach and a sedan, a limousine and a berline, or a cabriolet and a landaulet." And then we are introduced to some fundamental differentiations:

Automobiles fall readily into two classes —the open and the closed car, just as human beings are either male or female. But when some companies have, as is the case to-day, between 20 and 25 different types, like the proud parent of a large family, the automobile executive is often hard put to it to find a suitable name for every one of them. In choosing the name he is subject to certain limitations. The industry recognizes fourteen standard body types to which he must generally conform. Yet to be individual he must exercise a certain amount of ingenuity which frequently results in compounding or coining a name recognizing both the conventional and the individual, and usually succeeds in further befuddling the public mind on this subject of automobile nomenclature.

Sentiment often plays an important part in the science of naming cars. The designer of a new model surveying his handiwork, like the true artist that he is, can not be satisfied with a standardized prosaic name. Surely such a work of art must carry an original name, and an "Aero-Volante touring," a "Sportif touring," a "Super Imperial Suburban," or an "Ultra Super de Luxe Sport Brougham-Sedan" may be the result.

When a simple name is used, it sometimes takes the place of a standardized title in the public mind. This has been the case of the "coach" in recent years. A certain manufacturer conceived the idea of marketing a low-priced two-door sedan under the name of "coach." Many other companies, seeing the success of this model copied the name, but it is nondescript so far as technical literature on automobiles

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## MOTORING AND AVIATION
*Continued*

is concerned. The public liked it, however, and the name stuck. Then some other manufacturers thought that it typified cheapness, so they sought other titles. Ford brought out a coach and called it a "Tudor Sedan." As an example of practical euphony, the name "Tudor" verges on the ridiculous and the sublime. With all its suggestions of architecture, it constitutes, when applied to the Ford coach, another good Ford joke.

The practise of "high-hatting" is popular in the motor industry. High-sounding names are sought after for their value in merchandising. Not many years ago, only Pierce-Arrows, Cadillacs or Rolls-Royces would have resented any term other than "phaeton" as applied to their open models, but to-day this imported title is generally accepted for open cars of any social standing. The reason for the change is that the term "touring" has lost its significance as applying to any particular type of body, as all types are used for touring. The term "phaeton" is used extensively in Europe and is the name of a horse-drawn prototype. The term "touring" is inelegant, and in a technical sense is not distinctive of any particular type of motor-vehicle body, according to the Society of Automotive Engineers. In England the closed car is called a "salon," but there has as yet been no attempt to import this name for the American car.

Unfortunately, says our authority, the open car is passing as the important factor in the automobile industry, and the average rider in the enclosed type "has a more difficult task before him to learn to distinguish the different closed models." However—

A representative list shows many names in general use by various automobile companies, but the following are the only ones that have any recognized standing in automobile nomenclature.

Phaeton. An open-type body with two fixt cross seats for four or five passengers. Folding seats in the tonneau for two additional passengers are sometimes used. The conventional body has four doors and a folding phaeton top with emergency side curtains that are removable. One manufacturer uses a fixt top with roller curtains, calling his model the "Duplex" phaeton.

Roadster. A small open-type body having one fixt cross seat for two passengers and a space or compartment at the rear for carrying luggage. Folding seats fitting into the luggage compartment are sometimes used. The conventional type has two doors and a folding roadster top with emergency side curtains that are removable.

Coupé. An enclosed single compartment body with one fixt cross seat. This seat may be straight and accommodate two persons or be staggered and accommodate three persons. With the latter arrangement a folding seat may be placed beside the driver's seat, thus making it a four-passenger body. The conventional body has two doors and two movable glass windows on each side. The roof is permanent, and there is a luggage compartment at the rear.

Sedan. An enclosed single-compartment body with two fixt cross seats for four or five passengers. Sometimes the front seat is divided by an aisle. Folding

seats in the tonneau for two additional passengers are sometimes used. The conventional body has four doors, but some have only two. There are three movable glass windows on each side and the roof is non-collapsible.

Berline. A body of the same general description as the sedan, except that there is a partition at the rear of the driver's seat that makes it an enclosed two-compartment body. Generally one glass window in the partition is made so that it can be moved horizontally or vertically.

And now we go up in the social (or financial) scale and make our obeisance to the

Limousine. A partly enclosed body with a non-collapsible roof that extends the full length of the body and is attached at the front to the windshield standards. Only the rear portion of the body up to the partition at the rear of the driver's seat is fully enclosed. Forward of this partition the sides are enclosed only from approximately the belt downward. There are two low doors and one fixt cross seat for two in the forward section. In the rear section there is one fixt cross seat for two or three. Folding seats for two additional passengers are sometimes used. There are two doors in this section and two movable glass windows on each side.

Brougham. A body of the same general description as the limousine, except that the non-collapsible roof extends only over that portion of the body that is entirely enclosed.

Landaulet. A body similar in appearance to the brougham except that the enclosed section is shorter from back to front and the roof is fully collapsible up to the partition at the back of the driver's seat. The body has one fixt cross seat in the rear section for two or three passengers; two doors made with either flappers or hinged upper parts, and glass windows in the doors only. The rear quarters, back and top are covered with leather or fabric. There are outside joints to support the top.

Coupé-Landaulet. A body that bears the same relation to the coupé as the sedan-landaulet bears to the sedan.

Sedan-Landaulet. A body of the same general description as the sedan, except that the top, back of the rear doors, is collapsible. Forward of this point the roof is non-collapsible and the windows are same in number as in the sedan. The rear quarters, the back above the belt, and the roof are covered with leather or fabric.

The Berline-Landaulet and the Brougham-Landaulet are bodies that combine the features of the types suggested by the names.

Cabriolet. A body similar in appearance to the brougham and having the general characteristics of the landaulets, except that the falling pillar hinge is set back from the pillar line and shows the curved parting line through the leather. The rear section is therefore longer than that of the landaulet. The body has one fixt cross seat for two or three and folding seats on the partition for two additional passengers. The doors in the rear section are made with either flappers or hinged upper parts, and there are glass windows in the doors only. The top is fully collapsible including the partition at the back of the driver's seat. The upper rear quarters, the back and the top are covered with leather or fabric, and in the conventional design the top corners on both the sides and the back have larger radii than other types of closed bodies. There are outside joints to support the top.

# The Literary Digest School and College Directory

LITERARY DIGEST readers seeking private institutions of learning will find in our pages between April 10th and September 11th the following Classified Directory containing the names and addresses of some distinctive residential schools; vocational, professional, special schools, and colleges. In the earlier issues will appear supervised summer camps. Advertisements describing these institutions will be found in the first issue of each month from April to September.

You are invited to write for information to any of the institutions in which you are interested. We list only such schools as we believe are under highly trained and public-spirited executives. Our School Advisory Department continues to serve, as it has for many years, our readers, the schools, and camps without fees or obligation. It is necessary for inquirers to give specific information that may aid us in giving prompt service.

### Schools for Girls and Colleges for Women

| | |
|---|---|
| Abbott Academy | Andover, Mass. |
| Lindenwood College | Box 726, St. Charles, Mo. |
| Monticello Seminary | Godfrey, Ill. |
| Miss Beard's School for Girls, address | "Principal," Orange, N. J. |
| Sullins College | Box D, Bristol, Va. |
| Glendale College | Box 1, Glendale, Ohio |

### Boys' Preparatory

| | |
|---|---|
| Peddie Institute | Box 4-P, Hightstown, N. J. |
| Moses Brown School | Providence, R. I. |

### Summer Schools

| | |
|---|---|
| Culver Summer Schools | Culver, Ind. |
| University of Colorado | Dept. V, Boulder, Colorado |

### Vocational and Professional

| | |
|---|---|
| Rider College of Business Administration | Box L, Trenton, N. J. |

### Technical

| | |
|---|---|
| Bliss Electrical School | 464 Takoma Ave., Washington, D. C |
| Colorado School of Mines | Box T, Golden, Colorado |
| New Mexico School of Mines | Box P-4, Socorro, New Mexico |

### Special

| | |
|---|---|
| Martin Institute for Speech Defects | 405 De Witt Park, Ithaca, N. Y |
| Devereux Schools | Box L, Berwyn, Pa |
| Stewart Home Training School | Box C, Frankfort, Ky |
| School for Stammerers | Citizens National Bank Building, Tyler, Texas |
| Anne Tillery Renshaw School of Speech | 1739 Conn. Ave., Washington, D. C. |

# INVESTMENTS · AND · FINANCE

## EXPLAINING THE HIGH COST OF POTATOES

THE COMMON ORDINARY "SPUD" has been so expensive of late that it has become a table luxury and the paragraphers have been saying funny things about its costliness. To the financial writer who discusses the subject in *Commerce Monthly* (organ of the National Bank of Commerce, New York) the season's potato market presents a striking example "of the effect of curtailed supply upon price and upon total return to producers." It seems that "with a crop 24 per cent. less than in 1924, the average price to growers throughout the country on December 1 was three times as great and the total farm value reckoned on that price was more than 2¼ times as great." We read in *The Commerce Monthly* that "back of the high price lies a real shortage of supply":

The unusually bountiful yield of potatoes in 1924 brought such poor returns that acreage for the next crop was cut severely, for the third year in succession, reaching the lowest figure since 1906. The yield fell off, too, and on a per capita basis production was the smallest, with the exception of the 1916 crop, since 1901. While it is probable that consumption of potatoes in the country is decreasing in proportion to population, the supply this year is sufficiently small to cause the sharp advance in prices.

There is little cheer for the consumer in the statement that no change in the potato situation is likely before the crop begins to move this summer. This is because "the home-grown supply of potatoes is practically the only factor in the market." It doesn't pay to ship potatoes long distances, and in spite of the scarcity here and the fact that imports during the last three months of 1925 and January, 1926, were much greater than for the corresponding period for seven years, "the net addition to the country's supply during those four months was only 2,200,000 bushels as compared with a crop of 323,200,000."

It seems that last year both early and late crops were short, altho not all parts of the country suffered equally:

Florida alone of the Southeastern States had an outturn equal to that of 1924, while the Georgia crop was especially short. Late potatoes constitute by far the greater part of total production, however, and the bulk of the commercial supply comes from relatively few areas. Maine and Wisconsin had crops about one-fourth less than in 1924, but the quality was better.

Potato raisers actually received more money for the small 1925 crop than for the large 1924 crop. The farm price on December 1 is taken as representing roughly the price level for the winter in this table, based on Department of Agriculture estimates, showing the effect of the short potato crop upon the financial return to growers in the States producing surpluses:

| State | *Estimated Quantity Available for Sale or Sold Off Farms* | | *Estimated Cash Return at December 1 Farm Price* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1924* | *1925* | *1924* | *1925* |
| | *(in thousands of bushels)* | | *(in thousands of dollars)* | |
| Maine | 36,557 | 27,645 | 15,720 | 55,290 |
| Vermont | 1,689 | 1,132 | 1,436 | 2,434 |
| New York | 31,440 | 11,582 | 17,921 | 24,901 |
| Pennsylvania | 16,029 | 15,625 | 12,823 | 30,313 |
| Michigan | 22,928 | 13,061 | 8,025 | 21,159 |
| Wisconsin | 16,987 | 13,628 | 6,115 | 23,168 |
| Minnesota | 30,100 | 16,358 | 8,127 | 25,191 |
| North Dakota | 5,857 | 1,700 | 2,284 | 2,550 |
| South Dakota | 2,748 | 1,427 | 1,319 | 2,569 |
| Nebraska | 3,780 | 3,007 | 2,344 | 5,413 |
| Montana | 1,284 | 2,186 | 1,117 | 3,498 |
| Wyoming | 907 | 1,249 | 789 | 1,998 |
| Colorado | 9,980 | 10,943 | 5,988 | 16,962 |
| Utah | 1,227 | 1,997 | 908 | 2,656 |
| Nevada | 398 | 771 | 422 | 1,465 |
| Idaho | 8,033 | 10,267 | 4,338 | 14,887 |
| Washington | 5,648 | 5,582 | 4,801 | 9,210 |
| Oregon | 2,204 | 2,796 | 2,094 | 4,194 |
| California | 6,494 | 5,507 | 5,845 | 11,014 |

## COMPARATIVE COST OF RAIL AND MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

THE APPARENT FACT that people are spending more and more for automobile transportation, and less and less for railroad transportation, is taken by *The Railway Age* to prove that we can perfectly well afford to pay higher railroad rates. It seems that during the last five years the amount paid annually for railroad transportation has decreased about a billion dollars, while the amount paid each year for motor-car transportation has increased about four billion dollars. *The Railway Age* estimates that the public's total outlay for railroad transportation five years ago was greater than its outlay for automobile transportation, while in 1925 its railroad transportation cost it only about $150 per family, automobile transportation cost about $264 a family. To quote the editorial in this railroad organ:

Statistics of the Bureau of Industrial Technology regarding the expenditures made by the people of the United States in 1925 for the acquisition, ownership and operation of automobiles suggest an interesting and significant contrast between the changes that have occurred within the last five years in the expenses incurred by the public for the two great forms of land transportation—those by steam railroad and by motor.

The amount paid by the public to the railways in rates in 1920 was about $6,160,000,000. But this was not all it paid for railroad transportation. The deficits incurred and paid from the public treasury in that year under the war-time government guaranties amounted to about $750,000,000. There were also in effect then excise taxes on freight and passenger service, since repealed, which added approximately $233,000,000 to the public's railroad transportation bill. Therefore the total amount the public actually paid in 1920 for railroad transportation was about $7,140,000,000. The amount it paid in 1925 was $6,187,000,000, a reduction in five years of approximately $950,000,000.

In 1920 this paper collected and published statistics tending to show that the total expenditures made in this country in that year for motor transportation would be in excess of $6,000,000,000. More complete information which has since become available indicates that the correct figure would have been approximately $6,500,000,000. Nothing was included in this estimate for expenditures made for new automobiles and their accessories. It was intended to show the total cost of owning and operating automobiles after they have been bought. The estimate of the Bureau of Industrial Technology indicates that the total cost to the people of the United States of owning and operating automobiles in 1925 was $10,543,000,000.

It would appear, therefore, that while the public's annual expenditure for railroad transportation declined about one billion dollars within the last five years, its expenditure for automobile transportation increased approximately four billion dollars.

The above figure regarding the cost of automobile transportation in 1925 excludes $3,750,000,000, a figure given by the Bureau of Industrial Technology as expended for automobiles and accessories, which apparently is the amount paid for new automobiles and their accessories. Furthermore, the figures given by the Bureau of Industrial Technology include nothing for expenditures on the construction of new highways, which amounted to about one billion dollars last year. It would appear that the total expenditure for new automobiles and their accessories and for the construction of highways amounted to approximately $4,750,000,000. This was more than six times as great as the capital expenditure of $754,000,000 made by the railways for the improvement and enlargement of their properties.

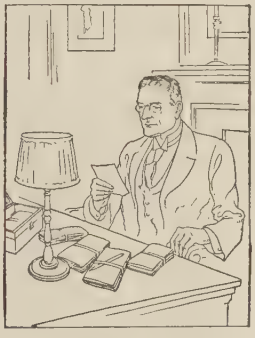
There are approximately forty million families in the United States. On the average each family last year, directly and indirectly, paid about $150 for steam-railroad transportation, and the amount invested in the improvement and enlargement of the railroad plant amounted to about $19 per family. On the average each family spent about $264 for the ownership and operation of automobiles; invested almost $94 in new automobiles, and had invested for it approximately $25 in highways.

Once in a while there is still heard the complaint that the burden of railway rates is too heavy. In Western territory opposition is being made to an advance in rates the railways plainly

L O O K I N G  A H E A D  F I N A N C I A L L Y

*Age of Getting Started*

*Age of Surplus Earnings*



*Age of Declining Earnings*

*Age of Retirement*

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THE young man who puts off taking an interest in investments until he has a substantial surplus, may waste valuable time. He can begin with a little, to learn how to use capital—to develop a sound investment viewpoint—to recognize the difference between an investment structure and a mere collection of securities. Halsey, Stuart & Co. will take the same interest in helping him as it applies to the larger investment affairs of his elders.

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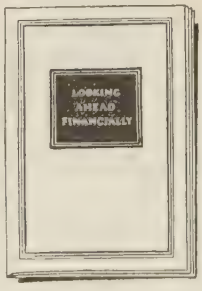


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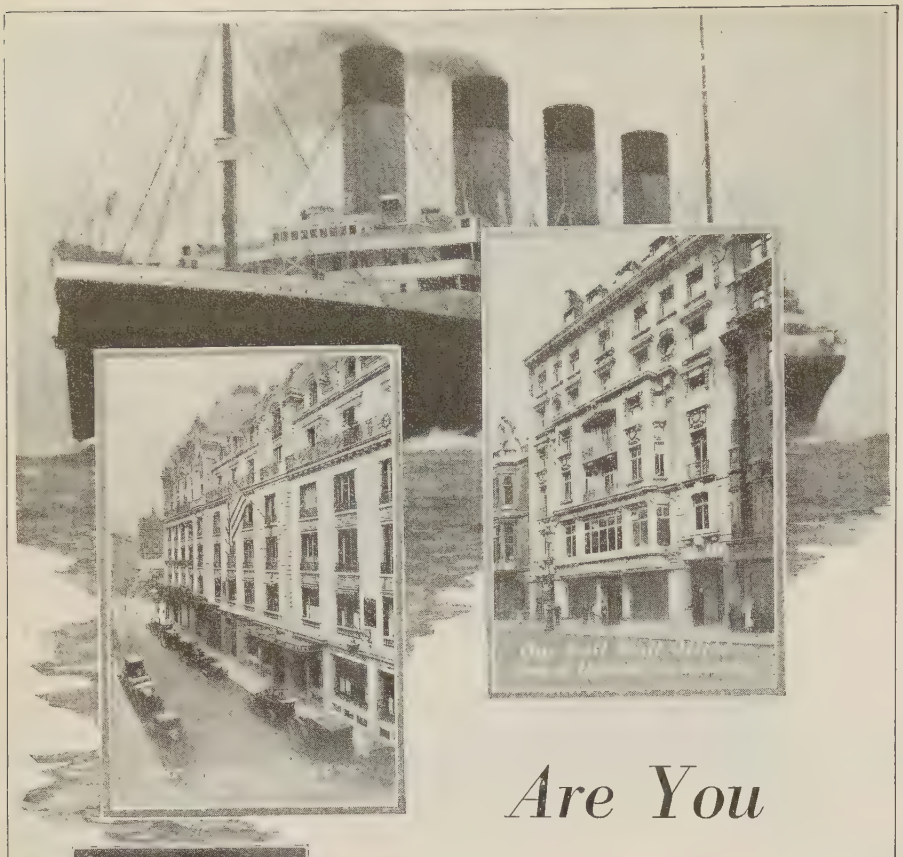

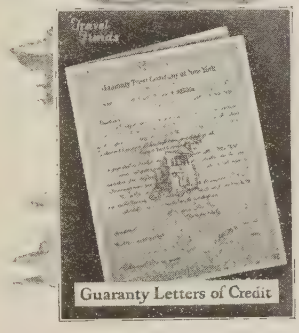


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need and which, if it were granted, would amount to perhaps $4 per family for the people of Western territory if it were all paid by Western people. It is not necessary to make any invidious comparison or contrast between the relative needs of the public for railway and automobile transportation to make rather plain the inconsistency of people who will spend such vast and increasing amounts for automobile transportation and then complain about the cost of railroad transportation and oppose a small and greatly needed advance in railway rates.

### RESTORING THE TRADE OF THE DANUBE

IF all the States along the Mississippi were independent and had just emerged from a devastating war and were still trying to adjust themselves to new boundaries and new governments, it is easy to see what a problem it would be to restore normal river trade. That is just about the condition in which the nations along the Danube now find themselves. The Danube has for centuries been one of the great avenues of European trade. At the Genoa conference a League of Nations committee was asked to take up the question of reorganizing European inland navigation, and the committee called on Mr. Walker D. Hines, former Director General of Railroads, to investigate and see what should be done. He began with the Rhine and succeeded in adjusting "the rival national as well as private interests, opening uninterrupted navigation, reestablishing trade and creating working conditions which continue today." Then in a comparatively short time Mr. Hines was able to reorganize German and Czecho-Slovakian trade by way of the Oder and Elbe. *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, which recalls these facts, remarks that in the meanwhile, "progress was making on the Danube, on which he made extended trips in 1920 and 1921; and in March of 1925 Major Somervell of the United States Engineer Corps, who acted throughout as his assistant, began a careful investigation of the conditions on the Danube. Toward the end of June and through July, Mr. Hines joined him in the work, and with the benefit of his investigations has been able to complete the report which is just now printed *in extenso* in Paris with many tables and details."

It was no easy task, we are told, for "the half dozen or more countries strung along the river, claiming individual rights and speaking various languages, have been truculent in their relations with one another and often hostile." They have been kept from sharing in the new life of the world "by the loss of the open and free use of the Danube, the great river which should be the main artery of their

common life," and "their first need is to have this cleared and then to have foreign capital put at their service on terms of cost and management that would avail." It seems that Danube freight traffic in 1923 and 1924 was only about 56 per cent. of the pre-war normal, altho in the first six months of 1925 there was a very considerable increase. The freight traffic is mainly in cereals, flour and lumber, and it reaches countries as far apart as Argentina and Norway, as well as all the ports of the Mediterranean and Western Europe. We read that:

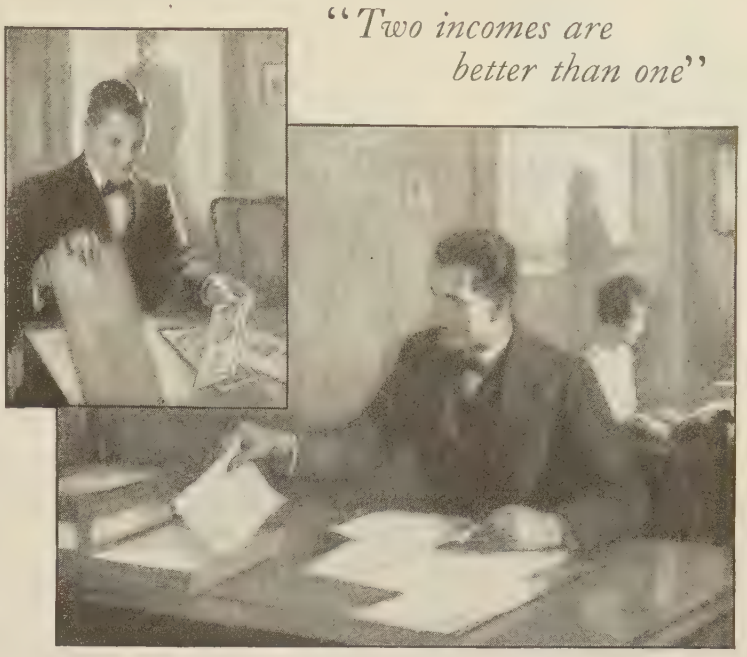
The domestic traffic in freight and passengers, tho it is divided among German, Austrian, Czecho-Slovak, Hungarian, Jugo-Slovene, Roumanian, French and Dutch companies, is greatly choked by the obstacles caused by the rivalry and animosity of different States prohibiting all local business within the State by other than local vessels. This has been intensified in some instances since the war; but there are signs that the evil has become sufficiently manifest to lead to some slight modification. It is still one of the major difficulties.

The other obstacles to the proper development of the traffic are the condition of the channel of the river, burdensome frontier formalities and the lack of port facilities. These had all to be examined and pointed out. Large economic waste is involved. Boats of a profitable size are shut out of certain sections of the river by rocks and shallows; voyages have to be broken both for freight and passengers; delay is frequent and prolonged, often by troublesome and self-important minor officials; and in the matter of port facilities, the difficulty of getting proper terminals, the effort to protect domestic labor and a system of double taxation on foreign vessels, complete a seriously obstructive list.

Summarizing the Hines report, *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* says:

The report calls attention to the need of adequate statistics, suggests that the Danube European Commission created in 1856 which did some valuable work in constructing jetties and opening the channel at the mouth of the river might proceed further in a similar direction and more particularly might reduce dues which it has imposed; and also that the other international commission instituted among the States themselves might be stirred to a more active and a prompter service. The navigation companies are told of the work accomplished in the United States by such modern facilities as the use of efficient tugs and barges and telegraphic communication along the rivers, and are used to cooperate in using such facilities as they have in common so as to avoid waste of capital and labor in needless duplication. The railways are called upon to be more direct feeders of the rivers by joint shipments and through rates. And the sympathetic attention of the States is sought, and should be prest by the navigation companies.

All this is dealt with as bearing directly upon the possibility of getting the foreign capital now greatly needed for the development of the whole business. The important factor is misgiving on the part of capitalists as to whether a satisfactory state of international tranquillity exists and will continue in these Danube States. If the

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## INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
*Continued*

causes of friction can be removed, and the growth and permanent strength of the business can be shown it will go far to securing financial aid which will certainly be sought in vain if present conditions are allowed to exist.

In conclusion the writer in *The Chronicle* takes occasion to pay tribute to the good work done in Europe by various Americans on League of Nations commissions.

### INVESTMENT TESTS FOR COMMON STOCK

DISMISSING for the moment the pros and cons of the recent arguments over the relative merit of bonds and common stocks as long-term investments, Mr. George T. Hughes calls attention, in one of his Consolidated Press financial articles, to certain rules that should always be applied by investors in common stocks. "Conceding that stocks are for some investors and at some times proper purchases, what," asks Mr. Hughes, "are the tests we should apply?" And the question is briefly answered as follows:

In the first place, as a rule, only shares in time-tried corporations should be selected for investment purposes. New enterprises are always speculative in greater or less degree. By time-tested we mean the demonstrated ability to operate in periods of industrial depression. This does not involve stability of market price. It is to be expected that even the soundest of investment common stocks will fluctuate over a wide range and that at times they will sell much below their real value.

In the second place it is safer to buy shares in large enterprises with a national reputation than it is to invest in the stock of small local companies. There are, of course, exceptions, but the rule stands.

So far as possible investment should be made in businesses for the product of which there is a fairly constant demand. For instance, the public utilities meet every-day needs, and so do the railroads.

As to the time to make the investment only very general rules can be given. Stocks ought not be bought for permanent holding at the height of a speculative campaign for an advance in prices, or in other words what is known as a "bull market." They ought not to be bought when the return on the investment at the market price and the current dividend rate is lower than the going charge for money. When one buys a common stock which yields him only 5½ per cent. with money which costs him 6 per cent. to borrow he is on the borderline which separates investment from speculation. Generally speaking the earnings of the company the shares of which are to be acquired ought to be increasing. If net income is falling off the reason therefore ought to be carefully examined before the investment is made.

Finally it is safer to buy stocks which represent large equities in the business rather than those which simply are able to show good earning power. Application of these rules is difficult, but successful investment in common stocks is always difficult.

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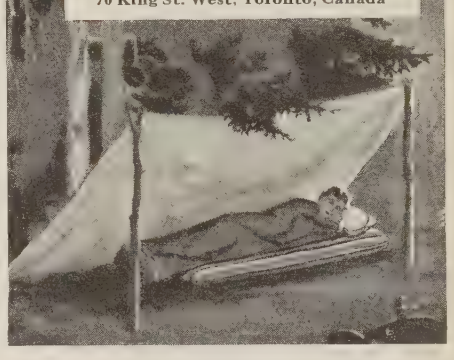

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## CURRENT EVENTS

### FOREIGN

April 7.—Premier Mussolini of Italy is shot and slightly injured by Violet Albina Gibson, a British noblewoman.

The Egyptian Government declines the offer of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to give $10,000,000 to maintain a museum of antiquities at Cairo, because of objection to the provision that three American trustees direct the institution.

Two of the Spanish airplanes flying from Madrid to Manila arrive at Benghazi, Cyrenaica.

April 8.—Louis Malvy, French Minister of the Interior, resigns on account of ill-health.

April 9.—An insurrection started by three officers at Salonika is promptly suprest by the Greek Government.

April 10.—By a bloodless stroke, the leaders of the Kuominchun (National Army) place Pres. Tuan Chi-jui under restraint and invite Marshal Wu Pei-fu, leader of the Chihli party, to become President of the Peking Government in China. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who created the Kuominchun, is reported to have retired to Urga, Mongolia.

April 11.—Premier Mussolini of Italy arrives in Tripoli, North Africa, and announces that his visit is not "an ordinary act of administration, but the manifestation of the power of Italy's colonial empire."

April 12.—Gen. Wu Pei-fu, until 1924 the military head of the Peking Government, declines the invitation of the Kuominchun, or National Army, to take over the Government again, says a dispatch from Tientsin, China.

Catain Estevez, a member of the Spanish squadron attempting to fly from Madrid to Manila, is reported lost in the desert land between Jerusalem and Amman. The other two members of the squadron reach Bagdad.

### DOMESTIC

April 7.—United States Attorney Emory R. Buckner of New York testifies before the Senate subcommittee holding public hearings on the Prohibition question that 60,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol are diverted into bootleg channels and sold as whisky for $3,600,000,000, and William S. Vare of Philadelphia testifies that Prohibition is practically unknown in the Pennsylvania city.

Capt. George H. Wilkins and Lieut. Carl G. Eielson fly 150 miles northward from Point Barrow, Alaska, farther, it is reported, than any white man has been before.

A decrease in the farm population of the country of nearly half a million in 1925 is reported by the Department of Agriculture, which estimates the number of persons living on farms on January 1, 1926, to have been 30,655,200, compared with 31,134,000 on January 1, 1925.

April 8.—United States Attorney Emory R. Buckner of New York testifies at the Senate public hearing on Prohibition that $75,000,000 a year is needed to enforce Prohibition in New York State alone under the present judicial system, and suggests that the jury system should be abolished in trials of liquor offenders and judges be permitted to dispose of them.

Explosions on two tank steamers in the Mississippi River at New Orleans, Louisiana, cause the death of about


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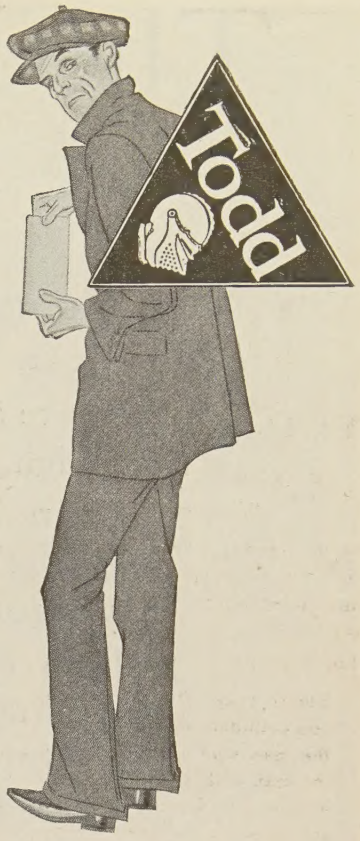


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PERHAPS you think that the few personal checks you send out are immune from the hands of the check raiser. Don't rest content in this belief. Since "big business" has commenced using Protectographs, the crook is turning to the writers of personal checks. If you could see the records of his accomplishments, you would not lose a moment in taking precautions.

A stroke of the pen here and there —an invisible erasure—may multiply the amount of your check from ten to a hundred times—and you are out of pocket hard-earned dollars.

*How to protect your checks*

Fortunately there is a safe, sensible and business-like way to protect the amount line on every check you write. The new Personal Protectograph costing only $18, a sum you can easily afford, writes and guards your personal checks by the same methods used on the checks of big business. Erasures are impossible because the Protectograph shreds the amount in indelible ink into the very fiber of the paper. Even "pen changes," the clever method that does not need erasures, are impossible.

If you value safety in your private financial affairs, if you would be proud of the clean-cut appearance of your personal currency — the checks you send out—you will ask the Todd expert in your vicinity to explain the Personal Protectograph to you. Banks also display it and it is on sale at most good stationers and department stores.

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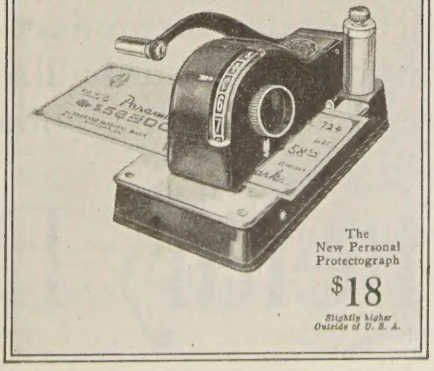


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OF THE 27,000,000 families in this country, how many are worth cultivating?

There are 16,000,000 names of automobile owners . . . Too high a proportion of the total to be selective.

There are 7,000,000 names on last year's income tax lists. The new tax bill will strike off 2,300,000, leaving only 4,700,000 . . . . Too small a proportion.

Both income and automobile statistics are curiously misleading. For example, they distort the relative values of agricultural sections.

There is an intermediate index of market value, which has proved itself for our purpose. It is the home telephone.

The roster of 8,500,000 residence telephones more correctly than any other market measure represents the distribution of buying power and activity as between states, cities and towns.

A telephone signifies that a home can afford more than the bare necessities. But it has a deeper meaning than money. For the telephone is found only in homes which have lifted themselves above the dead level, which have widening interests and contacts with the world outside, homes which are *alert*.

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# The Literary Digest

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## CURRENT EVENTS
*Continued*

forty men and the injury of many others.

April 9.—William Roberts, representing Pres. William Green of the American Federation of Labor, and other labor chiefs testify before the Senate subcommittee on Prohibition that organized labor demands beer and light wines. Francis William Russell of Winnipeg and Sir William Stavert of Quebec testify before the Senate subcommittee on Prohibition that the government licensing system enforced in several Canadian provinces has reduced crime and drunkenness and cut down bootlegging.

The subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor recommends the Copeland bill providing for a coal division in the Department of Commerce which will gather information and make public reports on the coal industry, including costs, prices, profits, wages and working conditions.

April 11.—Luther Burbank, the "plant wizard," dies at his home in Santa Rosa, California, in his seventy-eighth year.

Twenty-five seamen are burned to death in an explosion of gasoline on the tanker *Gulf of Venezuela* in the harbor at Port Arthur, Texas.

Official correspondence made public by the State Department shows that American objections to the Mexican so-called land and petroleum laws are removed by the pledge that the law regarded as confiscatory of American rights will not be applied retroactively.

April 12.—Women representing nine national organizations, claiming a total membership of 18,000,000, appear before the Senate subcommittee holding hearings on the wet and dry issue, and protest against modification of the Volstead Law.

By a vote of 45 to 41, the Senate seats Daniel F. Steck, Democrat, as Senator from Iowa, in place of Senator Smith W. Brookhart, insurgent Republican.

Brig.-Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of Prohibition enforcement, tells the House Judiciary Committee that between 12,000 and 15,000 men are needed to patrol the borders of the United States.

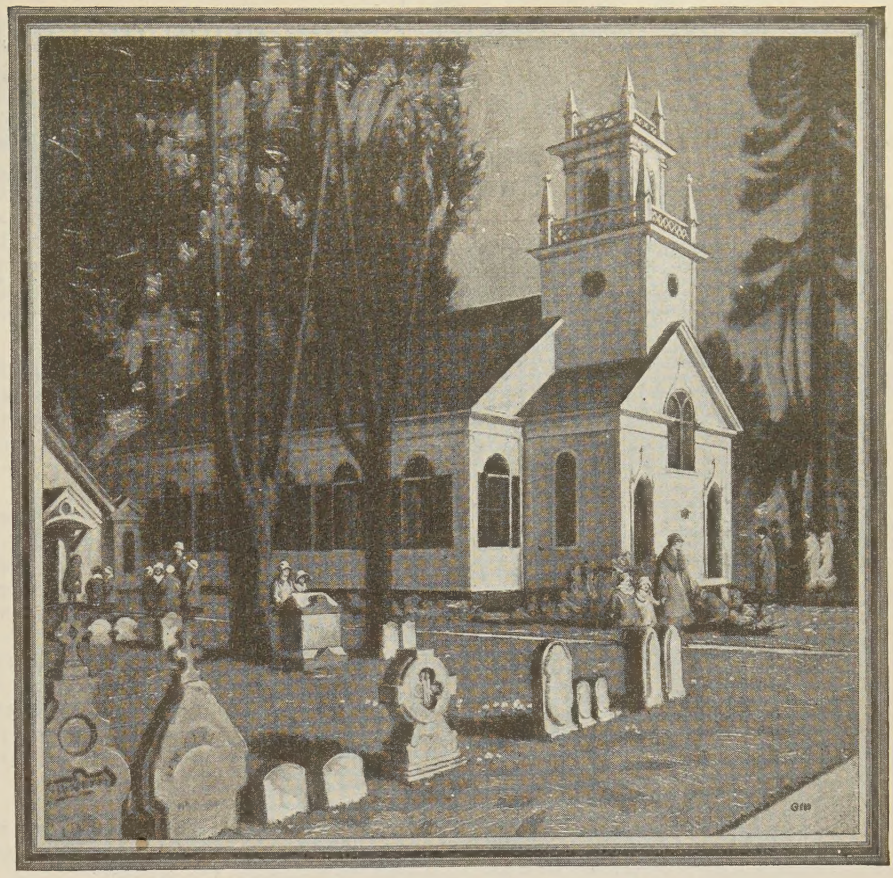
The House passes the bill appropriating $85,000,000 to provide for a five-year building program for the Naval Air Service and a bill to create an additional Assistant Secretary in the Commerce Department to foster commercial air activities by the establishment of airways and air ports.

April 13.—A Catholic priest, a probation officer and a research officer testify before the Senate subcommittee on the Prohibition issue that Prohibition is ruining the home and debauching youth. The House Alcoholic Liquor Committee votes to begin a general survey of conditions under Prohibition.

Six men are killed in an outbreak between Klan and anti-Klan factions in "bloody Herrin," Illinois.

Incomplete returns from Illinois State primaries indicate the nomination of Frank L. Smith as Republican candidate and George Brennan as Democratic candidate for election to the United States Senate next fall.

The Cummins bill to enforce railroad consolidation after an experimental period is reported favorably by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.



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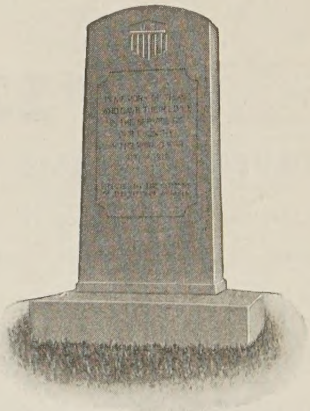

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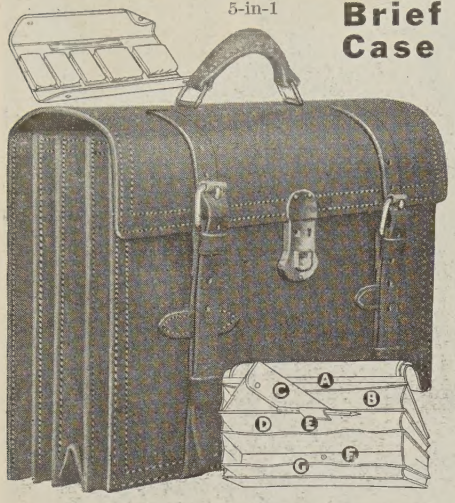


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## THE SPICE OF LIFE

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**With the Dishes in the Sink.**—GOVERNESS—"Now Abraham and Sarah had been married for a very long time, and they were waiting for—what do you think?"

PUPIL—'I know—a house maid."—*Punch.*

**Latest Thing in Florida Lots.**—LATEST Reversible sport lots in all colors for ladies and children. For sale at 123 North K St., Lake Worth, Florida.—*Ad in a Tampa paper.*

**The He-Man Jowl.**—"A rigid jaw, a display of the lower teeth—those are the enemies of a beautiful voice," says a singing expert. But the absolute making of a dare-devil film hero.—*London Opinion.*

**Violent Twinkling.**—"The inside of a star is a hurly-burly of atoms, electrons, and ether waves," says Prof. A. S. Eddington. No wonder she gets hysterical when somebody else's name is printed in bigger letters.—*The Humorist (London).*

**An Unjust Aspersion.**—"And now, sir," thundered counsel, "tell the court what you were doing in the interim."

"I never went there," retorted the witness, indignantly; "I stayed in the drawing-room all the evening."—*The Outlook.*

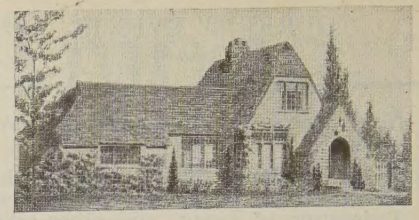
**No Change of Menu.**—The Natural History Museum, South Kensington, has purchased 1,180 moths. I hear that a large quantity of flannel trousers has been obtained to insure that the insects will not suffer from a change of their usual winter diet.—*The Passing Show.*

**Thrice Blest.**—Miss Winifred Leeming, 321 West Olive Street, was the honoree at a linen shower given Wednesday night at her home as a prenuptial courtesy. Her marriage to William Schultz, W. B. Phillips, and Robt. Smyers, of Genola, Kansas, will take place in the near future.—*Society column in a California paper.*

**Submarine Savants.**—These include curious phosphorescent fish dredged up from a half-mile depth beneath the surface in the Pacific near the Galapogos Islands. Specimens of naturalists from the New York Museum of Natural History and the Smithsonian Institution.—*New York Times (corrected in a later edition).*

**Some Surprize Party.**—A unique surprize was in store for Mr. W. H. Jennings, who to-day is celebrating his 80th birthday. Mr. Jennings was persuaded this A. M. by two of his friends to take a motor-boat ride to Parker's Landing. When upon his arrival to his great surprize he was met by seven automobile loads of fiends.—*News item in a Florida paper.*

**Rewriting the Classics.**—A few years ago, said Mr. Hays, worse examples were common. One theater advertised "Elsie Ferguson in 'A Doll's House'—bring the kiddies." Another called "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" "another great cowboy drama." One offered a picture "by that great woman author, Mae Terlinck, who wrote 'The Blue Bird.'"—*New York World.*

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